THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

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FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
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Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

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AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, in a number of those tongues of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

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Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and convincing test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

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THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Prospects of National Independence.

LIBERALS BESIEGING THE CITY OF TAMPICO.

The Desire for Annexation to the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondence says that the Mexicans are becoming more and more united in the cause o independence. The Imperial forces have lately met with a number of defeats, some of which are important.

The city of Tampico is closely besieged by the Liberals. Desertions from the Imperial to the Liberal army are frequent.

The idea of annexation to the United States is widely fostered in the Liberal ranks.

The fever has considerably abated in Vera Cruz.

A letter from General Almonte, Maximilian's Minister at Paris, states that the drafts for salaries of the Legations are not paid by the financial committee.

Maximilian's Great Difficulties, Financial and Military—Feeling in Favor of Annexation to the United States—Marshal Bazaine in the Saddle—The Mexican Press on Santa Anna—How the French Can Reimburse Themselves—The Circle of Three, Napoleon, Max, and Santa Anna—Important from Tampico—The Liberals Closely Besieging the City—Capture of a Fort and a Raid Within the Walls.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—The funeral of Major Van de Groden, formerly of the 68th New York Volunteers, was quite an event in this usually undemonstrative city. Being a Hanoverian by birth, and of noble family, the Germans of Mexico, without distinction of nationality, met to pay honors to the memory of the deceased; and the American Consul, together with a few other Americans who had never deserted their flag, also attended as a mark of esteem for an officer who had bravely defended the honor of his adopted country. The arrangements were under the control of Prince Salm Salm, of Prussia, late Brigadier-General in the Federal army, and of a committee appointed by the German Club.

The Prussian Minister attended, and at the grave delivered a touching and eloquent eulogy upon the deceased, which was replied to in a few impressive remarks by the American Consul. The Austrian band led the procession, in which was represented every part of the German people. Thousands of Mexicans lined the streets from the Hospital to the cemetery, their feelings having been enlisted by the announcement that a Federal officer was to be interred. This trivial incident showed plainly the sentiment of the Mexican people towards their brethren of the Northern States. Prince Salm Salm to whom the deceased had acted as aid-de-camp for near three years, was unable to restrain his emotions, and tears coursed down a cheek that blanched not in the din of battle.

The Region of the Northwest to be Immediately the Scene of Lively Campaigning—Marshal Bazaine to take the Field.

VERA CRUZ, June 24.—Notwithstanding the wretched condition of the roads at this season of the year, we still occasionally receive a communication, or a friend, direct from the inter.or and the scene of the shadows of the great imperial dignitaries.

Thus we find that Marshal Bazaine, after having attended carefully to a number of important reorganization and precautionary matters—among the latter I include his orders for fortifications to be erected at once at highly defensible points between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz—mounted his war horse and set out for San Luis Potosi, to take command of the Imperial troops in person, and personally to see carried out the several points—strategic combinations—of a prearranged military campaign.

The Marshal was preceded by several members of his staff, who went ahead of him to San Luis Potosi to look up the necessaries needed in establishing the new quarters general. The French here say that this movement made by the Marshal himself is the signal of operations to be immediately commenced, which will develope into a grand and superiorily active campaign. But their assertions can by no means be well regarded as gospel truths. It is decidedly more easy and less annoying to talk about a great campaign being carried out at this season of the year than to execute it. The truth of the matter is that the Marshal became alarmed. He saw the daily increasing activity of the Liberals and their, at least apparently, increasing strength in the field, and he went to San Luis Potosi to be near his officers and the scene of danger, and, if possible, by his presence in the field, prevent any *contretemps*.

Already we have heard that some not so very considerable *petit contretemps* have occurred. Indeed, judging from the reports which have been received here from different parts of Mexico during the past few weeks, the French appear to be in reality—"*sub rosa*"—acting more on the defensive than the offensive. They do not want to go thrashed out of Mexico, and the movement made by General Bazaine is entered upon to cover the misfortunes which have already transpired, to revive the spirits of his troops, and to do something "to let the French forces up" with grace, if not *eclat*, "out" of the empire, per announcement of Napoleon.

The French announce that this new campaign is absolutely necessary for the salvation of the empire. We admit this to be unquestionably a fact. The truth is that the Imperialists must do something at once or the Maximilian establishment will suddenly come to a, for it unfortunate end. The Mexican people are becoming a little sincerely enthusiastic. This entusiasm, if not dampened at once, will lead to a general uprising, and the fact that Juarez is getting both money and arms now will favor such an undertaking. It lays with Marshal Bazaine to at least try and stave off such a public manifestation by scattering the Liberal columns and commands and being able to announce new victories obtained. As a class the Mexicans are cautious. They will all rise "and fight" for "liberal Mexico" if they can plainly see that their cause will be immediately successful. If they cannot so see their way, then they will willingly remain "dormant," and let their cause remain dormant too.

Another view which can be taken of this Mexican matter, and with sound propriety, is that if the Liberals defeat one Imperial party here and another there, they may become enthusiastic and patriotic enough to not wait until it is proven to them conclusively that they will succeed, but make a general rising at once, and thereby put the invaders of their country strongly upon the defensive, and at last see them march out of it under the van of military chastisement.

That the Mexican people are preparing to rise, no one who knows anything of the secret Liberal proceedings can for a moment doubt. The Emperor does not doubt that he stands on a quicksand. Indeed, many of his late acts prove conclusively that, no matter how obsequious, as it were, he is to the people he fears the "hidden hand" of Liberal power. The undercurrent is gradually gaining force against him. He knows, too, that it may at any moment develop into a mighty stream strong enough to sweep him and his fragile throne, and all the "sticks" that support it now, grandnesses and vanities of the Court, and aspirations of the doughty theocrats and phlegmatic aristocrats, into one common and irreparable ruin.

The arms and cannon lately found concealed in different parts of the country are comets of warning to his Imperial Majesty. The "pronouncings" which have recently occurred in communities at least announced, if not actually looked upon as loyal, speak loudly in favor of the change which is, sooner or later, to come.

It is said that his Majesty hopes to live on in the halls of the Montezumas after the French are gone, supported by the bayonets of a national army. Such an idea is preposterous. That is, it is preposterous unless the Emperor Maximilian can find some means by which to "fill" the Imperial Treasury. If he can get an abundance of money he can raise a very large army. Two thirds of the people of Mexico will fight for any side, for any purpose, and for any interest, provided they are well paid for it; and if Maximilian can get money, and can raise a great army, and if with this he will keep the principal ports open, and the main roads safely passable for men and material, the merchants of the country will support him. The principal mercantile houses being conducted by foreigners, these do not care what government is here, provided they can do business and make money, and do a little, if not a great deal, of smuggling through the Custom Houses.

But where is the Emperor to get money? Will the French give it to him? Will any foreign Government give it to him? The people think not. The soldiers now enlisted in the Imperial army think not. The want of their pay is already making the soldiers dissatisfied. Already some Mexican Imperial commands have deserted to the Liberal side. Not long ago, at night, in a "watering place village," known as Medellen, situated at a distance of about eighteen miles from Vera Cruz a Mexican officer walked into the midst of the people who were gathered to witness the amusements of a native character, and the soldiers who were lying around loose, looking at the brunettes dancing, and said:—"All those who love me, follow me." Immediately all the Mexican Imperial soldiers passed with him—being deserters, as they were—to the Liberal side. Such scenes will now occur repeatedly, unless Maximilian is well supplied with money.

It is possible—indeed, it is almost improbable—that the French will continue to supply him with funds until they leave Mexico per agreement with the United States, and because in paying to support Maximilian's Mexicans they are paying for their own safety. They keep such Mexicans out of the Liberal ranks, and use them against the Liberals at the same time. The French know that they would be in a "delightful fix" if they got whipped severely just before they had to leave Mexico in carrying out their agreement with the United States, and without being able to fight back, to them a lost prestige without violating a solemn agreement with another nation.

It will thus be seen that Marshal Bazaine is striving to carry the French forces here through with *eclat* until the hour when he must withdraw, hoping to leave Mexican soil without loss of prestige. He does not like to have the people rise and "cork him up in a bottle." He does not like to leave Mexico with a tarnished military reputation.

The French further say that the movements of Marshal Bazaine will lead to the pacification of the whole territory. I do not believe they will do any such thing, and I take the liberty of doubting whether they believe so themselves. We have had too many similar announcements to place any faith in such assertions now. The strategic combinations of Generals Mejia and Jeanningros were to bring about immediate obedience and tranquility in the particular States where they operated. And yet we have just received information that Mejia has met with a serious reverse, and that Jeanningros was at last accounts *non est inventus*.

Guanajuto has been so thoroughly "pacified" by the operations entered into since the commencement of the intervention, that now it is a sure thing to be robbed or murdered while travelling in that delectable locality. Sinaloa and Sonora are so beautifully "pacified" that the Liberal Mexicans have just been engaged in hanging and shooting thirty-seven French soldiers and some Mexican Imperial citizens who were found existing there.

Queretaro, a good portion of Vera Cruz and, indeed, all the other States, are so happy, that the partisan rangers of the Liberals and the *ladrones* make the territory a scene of encounters and infernal contrivances execute, superseding anything—as far as the bloodthirsty, the cruel, and the startling is concerned—to be met with in the wild imaginings of the "doctors" of airy literature in the United States. There is no need of entering into a long review to show how "pacific" we are here just now. Those who regularly read the news from Mexico, no doubt have a fair idea of the "mild" manner in which we are existing.

Important Intercepted Despatch—No More Money to Pay Maximilian's Legations—Distressing Situation of General Almonte in Paris—The End of the Imperial Farce Approaching

We are enabled to vouch positively for the authenticity of the following despatch, which, in Spanish, and over the known signature of General Almonte, was written from Paris under date of 31st May last, to Maximilian's Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico:—

LEGATION OF MEXICO IN FRANCE, PARIS, May 31.—Your Excellency:—I have to-day learned that the Financial Committee of Mexico in this capital will not pay the salaries of the Legations, whose respective drafts arrive by the English packet just at hand.

This has been confirmed by the secretary of said committee, who terminantly said to Mr. Galford, Consul in this capital, that absolutely none of the said drafts would be paid.

I leave to the consideration of your Excellency the painful position in which this places the employes of this Legation and all others. For this reason I hasten to communicate the same to your Excellency, in order that you will be pleased to inform his Majesty the Emperor of this disagreeable occurrence, and in view of the distressing situation in which his servants abroad will be placed, that he will be pleased to resolve what he may deem most convenient.

I reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my very distinguished consideration. ALMONTE.

The Minister of Mexico in Paris, General of Division.

To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Maximilian's Financial Distress—He Will Receive Five Hundred Thousand Francs a Month from France for His Most Urgent Expenses—The Austrian and Belgian Troops to be Paid by France.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the 21st ultimo, were received to-day in this city, and, emanating from trustworthy sources, contain the intelligence that General Bazaine had made an agreement with Maximilian by which the latter would receive from the French about 500,000 francs every month for his most urgent expenses, besides having his Austrian and Belgian troops paid by the French Government.

The Confederate Colony at Cordova.

From the Mexican Times, June 16

The colony at Cordova has suffered a serious interruption at the hands of Liberals or robbers, it is not known which; but his Excellency, Marshal Bazaine has given such orders as will, it is believed, secure the settlement in future against similar attacks. We are glad to learn that the colonists themselves have also formed an organization for self-defence, and while from the limited number who are thus organized the protection afforded will not be as perfect as could be wished, yet, with the assistance of the military, it is thought that it will be effective for the future.

We are glad to learn from those of our countrymen who have lately had business to transact with His Excellency Sr. Romero, Minister of Fomento, in relation to immigration, that there is as much activity in the acquisition and surveys of lands for colonization as has ever been known on the part of the Government, that the policy of encouraging immigration is earnestly adhered to, and that many and very desirable lands have recently been obtained for that purpose. Messrs. Robert Laurence Hardeman, and McLausland have been employed to make extensive surveys, and already there are several efficient parties in the field engaged in this operation.

Order of a Conscription.

By order of the Government, measures have been taken in reference to a partial conscription, according to the law of the 21st of November, which institutes conscription, the basis of the military organization of Europe.

The following is the circular which this Prefectura has published:—

MEXICO, June 6.—The Ministry of Gobernacion, under date of yesterday, has addressed to this Prefectura the following communication:—

His Majesty the Emperor has decided that in accordance with articles 2 and 12 of the law of the 1st of November, 1865, the partial conscription on the terms therein prescribed shall be proceeded with—this conscription is designed to call into service a certain number of men, necessary to the reorganization of several companies. The following is the basis determined on:—

1. On Sunday, the 15th of July, of the present year, a draft for 2'00 men will take place in the capital of the district of the Valley of Mexico and in the capitals of the districts of Puebla and Queretaro.

2. The City of Mexico will furnish 1449 men, Puebla 1543, and Queretaro, 345.

3. The said towns will be exempted from the general conscription, which will soon take place throughout the Empire.

The draft will take place in accordance with the provisions of the law of the first of November, 1865.

I have the honor to communicate this to your Excellency, in order that the necessary orders may be transmitted to the respective authorities, according to the decision of his Majesty, and to request that you will send me a copy of these orders for the information and action, if necessary, of the Ministry under my charge.

The Minister of Gobernation.

(Signed) SALAZAR ILARREGUL (L'Estafette.)

Our Relations to the Mexican Republic.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The Washington *Chronicle* contains a letter from the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, reviewing at length the Mexican question. Mr. Owen proposes to consider "what things we may justly and safely do to aid in rescuing a neighboring people who have been overborne by foreign aggression in their efforts to establish among themselves the principles of constitutional liberty; and what things it is most prudent, for the present, to refrain from doing." He is delighted with the despatch addressed on February 12, 1866, by Mr. Seward to the French Minister, and calls it "a brilliant example of the steel hand under the velvet glove—worthy of his reputation in its best days, and of the great country for which he spoke."

The positions taken by Mr Seward are thus summarized by Mr. Owen:—

1. The Republican Government of Mexico is recognized by the United States as the Government of the people's choice.

2. The Empire was imposed on Mexico by force, against the will of the people.

3. The United States deny the right of any foreign power forcibly to impose a monarchy on any established republic.

4. The United States will never recognize the so-called Emperor of Mexico.

5. The French troops are to be immediately withdrawn in good faith, and without any attempt before their withdrawal to consolidate Imperial institutions in Mexico.

6. We make no stipulation or condition contingent on such withdrawal, except that we will abide by the principle of non-intervention.

7. In agreeing to abide by the principle of non-intervention, we are to be understood as stipulating only this—that when the French withdraw we will ourselves respect the self-established sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

All these propositions Mr. Owen cordially approves, and he thinks that if our Secretary of State has erred, it has been "on the side of extreme forbearance." "An error on that side, in future, he thinks may lead to serious, even fatal consequences." He refers to the speech made in the French Legislative Body on the Mexican question by Baron David, one of the most prominent members of the Imperial party. The Baron assumed these positions:—

1. That our assertion of the Monroe doctrine is no law to foreign powers.

2. That we have no right to exclude from Mexico the monarchical form of government there set up by France.

3. That France will not allow her work in Mexico to be arbitrarily overthrown.

4. That the United States do not really intend to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Their declarations on the subject are mere idle words; forms of speech peculiar to American diplomacy; intended by their temerity to tickle the national ear.

As this speech of Baron David remained without any remarks or disclaimer on the part of the Government, Mr. Owen thinks they may be accepted as a semi-official statement. He looks upon it as an unmistakable proof of the bad faith of the French Emperor, and takes ground that the United States should act in favor of Mexico if the French should not withdraw their whole contingent during the current year. He argues that the Mexicans fully deserve our aid, and that it is our right and our interest to grant it. He pleads in particular, in behalf of the Mexican loan, and infers that the aid extended by us may lead to a modification of our boundary on the Pacific, which "is an object almost of national necessity," for "we need Lower California, the mouth of the Colorado, and, east of the Gulf, a small triangle, running back to Arizona; or possibly (if it can be had) a line from Guaymas, on the eastern shore of the Gulf, eastwardly to the Rio Grande."

In conclusion, Mr. Owen thus endorses the substance of the propositions submitted by him:—

A continuation by France of aggressive warfare in Mexico is, in spirit, incompatible with the position assumed by us, and virtually accepted by the French Government.

The maintenance of the French troops in Mexico, beyond the present year, would be evidence of ulterior views looking to the consolidation of Imperial power in a neighboring Republic, which consideration we have officially announced that we cannot permit.

Inasmuch as the hostile occupation, by France, of Mexico, after the present year, would evince bad faith, we are not bound, by comity or in any other way, in case we see fit to extend material aid to Mexico, to have reference to any such contingency. We have the right to avert its occurrence.

A due regard to the interests of humanity and republicanism, no less than to our declared intentions, requires that the attempt to subvert constitutional liberty in Mexico be brought to an end promptly and in good faith.

No permanent benefit is to be obtained by temporizing. International amity is best preserved by demanding only the right and never suffering the wrong. Weak concessions at variance with our settled policy, are unstable foundations for future peace. Such concessions, expedients of the moment, unworthy of us, may please an Emperor, but they are calculated to excite the contempt, not to gain the respect or friendship of a generous and spirited nation like the French.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Suicide of a Young Woman—A Remarkable History of Alleged Wrongs, Etc.

A most remarkable case of suicide—the principal character in which is a young and beautiful woman—occurred yesterday morning in Second avenue, which, if the statements made to our reporter are strictly true will rank as one of the most celebrated cases on record at the Coroner's office. The victim of the act of self-destruction is Eleanor A Jones, a well-educated young woman, of respectable parentage, who shot herself in the breast in front of the dwelling-house No. 447 second avenue, where Dr. August von Frech, a German physician, well known in the Eighteenth Ward, resided.

It is stated by those who are well conversant with the circumstances surrounding this case, that for nearly two years past Miss Jones, or Mrs. Frech, as she styled herself, had been living with Dr. Frech. She claimed to have been lawfully united in the bonds of matrimony. They boarded at the residence of Mrs. Mina Zeiss, No 266 East tenth street, and during their sojourn with the Zeiss family they were supposed to be husband and wife. The result of the marriage—illegal or otherwise—was one child, who died when about six weeks old.

Matters went along agreeably for some time, until about the middle of June Dr von Frech, it is reported, appeared to have grown tired of his wife or mistress, and then informed her that he had previously married, and had not obtained a divorce from his first wife. He further stated that this woman—the lawful wife—was about to institute a suit against him for a divorce, and he requested Miss Jones to proceed to Boston, her native city, and remain there for two or three weeks, until matters had been adjusted between him and his first wife, when she could return and live with him as they had been doing for so long. This announcement took Eleanor by surprise, but did not seem to shake her love for the doctor, nor her confidence in his truth and fidelity.

Miss Jones proceeded, subsequently, to Boston, where she remained for nearly two weeks. Not hearing from the doctor, and anxious to know the result of the suit which she believed to have been instituted, she returned to this city on the 23d ultimo, and found that Dr von Frech had removed from their former boarding-house. On inquiry, she was astonished to find that during her absence from the city he had united himself in marriage to another woman, and was then living with her at No. 453 Second avenue. She called at the latter place, but was refused admittance. The same evening she called at the Eighteenth Precinct station House, and had an interview with Sergeant Banfield, whom she asked if he desired to arrest a thief.

On being answered in the affirmative, she stated that she regretted that her husband was the thief whom she desired to have taken into custody. On being asked for an explanation, she unbosomed the story of her supposed wrongs to the sergeant, making the statement of her connection with Dr. von Frech and his treatment of her, as given above, and wound up by charging the doctor with having stolen a gold watch, valued at $40, from Mrs. Mina Zeiss, with whom they boarded at the time.

Sergeant Banfield sent Officer Young, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with the woman to the house where Dr. von Frech was boarding. On gaining admission to the room occupied by the doctor, and being confronted with him, the woman advanced to the mantelpiece and suddenly snatching up a loaded pistol, which was lying on the mantel, pointed it at the doctor's head, and before the officer could interfere she pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the doctor the cap exploded without discharging the weapon; but the doctor ran from the room and took refuge in the upper part of the house. The officer, after disarming the woman, arrested the doctor, and both were marched off to the Station House in East Twenty-second street.

Arrived there, Miss Jones alias Mrs. Frech, reiterated the charge of larceny, and also intimated that she was prepared to prefer the more serious charge of bigamy against him. At the request of the doctor, he had a private interview with the woman in the Station House, but what passed between them is known to no human being but the doctor, the lips of the only other witness being fast closed with death's irremovable seal. At the close of the interview, the woman stated to the sergeant that all she had previously stated was totally false, and that she had no complaint to make against the prisoner.

This remarkable confession somewhat staggered the sergeant, but he had no other alternative but to discharge the doctor, reprimanding the woman for the trouble she had given the police. He also intimated that she had rendered herself liable to prosecution for a felonious assault committed on the doctor in attempting to shoot him, but as he declined to make any complaint he could not hold her, and they left the Station House together, with all their difficulties apparently reconciled. The watch which was supposed to have been stolen by some workmen in the house at the time, was subsequently returned to Mrs. Zeiss in a mysterious manner, by whom has never been discovered.

The reconciliation, it appears, did not last long, for on the following day, the 24th ult., Miss Jones, who then gave her name as Mrs. Annie E. Frech, appeared before Justice Mansfield, and making oath that she was the wife of Dr von Frech, preferred a complaint against him. Justice Mansfield issued a warrant for his arrest, and by virtue of that document he was taken into custody, and subsequently brought before Justice Shandley; but, owing to some technical informality in the papers, the magistrate discharged him.

Since that time, it is said, the young woman has called at the doctor's residence several times, but each time was refused admission, and could not succeed in seeing the doctor. This seemed to drive her to desperation, and yesterday morning she left her home at Mrs. Margaret Kelley's, No. 429 Second avenue, and armed with a loaded single-barrelled pistol, went forth, as is supposed, on a mission of vengeance. She arrived at the doctor's residence, No. 447 Second avenue, between nine and ten o'clock, and rang the bell. When the door was opened she inquired for the doctor, but was told that he was out, and that she could not see him.

She remonstrated with the person who answered her inquiries, when the door was quickly closed in her face. She turned away in a frenzy, and when she reached the sidewalk, took the pistol from her pocket, and, placing the muzzle close to her breast, just above the abdomen, fired. She uttered one piercing scream, as though in mortal agony, and fell insensible to the sidewalk. Several persons who witnessed the suicide rushed to the spot, and, on examination, discovered that the bullet had entered the body, and lodged there. Internal hemorrhage had already set in, and the woman was sinking fast.

Roundsman Leary and Officers Wilson and Winship, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were soon on the spot, and conveyed the dying woman to the Bellevue hospital, but she expired on the way. The remains were deposited in the dead-house to await a *post mortem* examination. It is evident that the young woman sought the doctor for the purpose of shooting him, but, becoming desperate, terminated her own existence. While the tragedy was being enacted outside the house, the doctor, who had ordered himself to be denied to the woman, had secreted himself in one of the attic rooms of the house, fearful of the vengeance of his former wife, or mistress. He was found there by the police soon after, and summoned to appear as a witness on the inquest.

The deceased was a young woman, about twenty-two years of age, very beautiful in appearance, of medium build, and graceful. She had bright blue eyes and a wealth of golden hair. She is said to have been well educated, of refined and polished manners, and was considered a fascinating and engaging lady. She was born in Boston, but was reared and received her education in Virginia, and she was frequently taken for a true Southern woman. During the war she was arrested several times by ex-General Baker, of the War Department, on suspicion of being a Confederate spy, and having furnished information to the enemy, but she was soon after released. She professed to having enjoyed the acquaintance of ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Colonel Howe, and other prominent New Englanders. Her father and sister are still living in Boston, and are said to be quite wealthy, and occupy a good position in society.

Dr. August von Frech is a German physician of good standing in the profession. He is about forty years of age, of sandy complexion, and has light eyes. He is said to be quite well off. He emphatically denies that he was ever married to deceased, but admits that he cohabited with her.

Coroner Gamble was notified, and proceeded to Bellevue deadhouse yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest in the case. Owing, however to the absence of important witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

In the meantime, John Beach, M. D., had made a post mortem examination of the deceased, and found a pistol wound a little to the left of the median line, and penetrating through the sternum at the encoriform cartilage. Its course was upwards and to the left, fracturing the liver, tearing open the right auricle of the heart, and wounding the upper edge of the spleen. The ball was found between the vertebræ and cordia orifice of the stomach. Death resulted from internal hemorrhage.

On the person of the deceased was found a pocket-book containing several of Dr. von Frech's cards, but no money.

None of the friends of the deceased have appeared to claim her remains, and it is supposed that she will be buried at the public expense.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

W. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has arrested in Baltimore the parties concerned in getting up a dangerous ten dollar counterfeit upon the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, New York.

The parties arrested were Charley Sands, one of the most accomplished counterfeiters in the country, and William Snyder, alias William Wilson, who had in his possession when arrested a warrant from Sheriff Kelley, of New York, showing him to be a county officer of New York.

Upon them was found a considerable amount of the counterfeit tens, all of which bore the letter A, and most of them were numbered 20386.

The Weather—Sunstroke.

This has been the hottest day of the season in Washington. Samuel Wood, a driver for the National Express Company, fell dead at 9 A. M. from sunstroke.

The Steamship Western "Metropolis."

BOSTON, July 7.—The passengers of the steamship *Western Metropolis* express their thanks to Captain Sanders and his officers, for their conduct while the steamer was disabled at sea, and speak well of her strength and capacity. The disablement occurred on Tuesday morning by the partial breaking of her port wheel, and shortly afterwards the starboard wheel gave way. Repairs were made, but it was deemed advisable to put about, and the steamer was headed for Boston.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Chung Wow, the first Chinaman ever executed in San Francisco, was hung to-day for murder.

Information has been received from San Blas, via Acapulco, that the Liberals have taken the city of Santiago, and threaten San Blas and Tepic.

Mining stocks generally lower. Savage, $900; Belcher, $181; Yellow Jacket, $690; Chollar Potosi, $190; Imperial, $168; Legal tenders, 70c.

THE PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—The "Home" Insurance Company of this city announce that they hold policies in Portland, Maine, to the amount of $102,000, mostly in merchandise, and estimate their loss at $75,000 to $80,000. In view of this fact the Directors have voted not to declare the usual semi-annual dividend.

BANGOR, Me., July 7.—A public meeting was held here last evening to take measures for the aid of the Portland sufferers. The Mayor presided, and $7500 were raised. It was voted to send $10,000 this morning.

Interesting Details and Incidents—Reports from Eye-Witnesses—Meetings to Provide Relief in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Elsewhere.

The despatches from the ill-fated Forest City of New England have told the story of the awful calamity which has overtaken that pleasant town. Further despatches of yesterday give additional particulars, which we condense and present. Two hundred acres of territory, compactly built with dwellings and business houses, have been swept by the tornado of flame, and 10,000 or 12,000 men, women, and children were turned into the places which had once been streets. The heaviest loser was Brown, the sugar refiner, whose loss is estimated at $1,000,000, which includes not only his immense works, but houses in various parts of the city. Fortunately his fine residence was outside the burnt district.

The destruction of the new City Hall, the pride of the city and the State, is generally lamented. It caught in the dome, and this, falling through the roof, set the interior on fire, and it was quickly burned to the ground. A few of the city records were saved, and a great many destroyed. The building cost originally about $400,000, but it cannot now be replaced for twice that sum. The Methodist Church, on Chestnut street, near the City Hall, the most valuable in the city, was saved by the precautionary measures of iron shutters to the windows, which it is said many of the Society opposed when the church was erected. It is worth about $70,000.

By the destruction of the Natural History Building that corporation will lose $50,000, exclusive of the valuable collections which it contained. The Custom House and Post Office, both in the same building, were badly damaged in the interior. Of the eight churches destroyed, that of the Roman Catholic Immaculate Conception Society on Congress street, together with the parsonage, was the most valuable and the loss will not fall short of $100,000. Seven hotels were destroyed, including among others the partially finished structure known as the Marble Hotel, owned by the Hon. John M. Wood, once a member of Congress from Maine. The hotels destroyed are the International, Freeman, Commercial, American, Sailors' Home, Kingsbury's, and the Marble.

The two principal ones in the city, the Preble and the United States, escaped, although the latter was several times on fire. The banks of the city, seven in number, were all destroyed. The opening of the vaults shows that the papers and money of the National Traders and the First and Second National Banks escaped unharmed.

The City Gas Works were destroyed, so that the city now is in darkness when night comes down upon the wide-spread desolation. The burning of nearly all the supply stores renders it impossible also to obtain lamps and oil to supply the place of the gas.

A letter from Portland says that the greatest apprehension among the business men is that their misfortune will carry down many of the insurance companies, particularly the local ones who have the largest risks. If the insurance losses are promptly met, very many will resume business again. The people are not disposed to be discouraged if it is a possibility to again establish in business. Mr. Brown will probably commence the work of rebuilding at once, and the proprietors of the *Portland Press* have already ordered new types and presses, and advertised for an office or proposals to build one.

The scenes in the city during the progress of the fire were such as eye-witnesses will not care to have repeated in their experience. All the vehicles obtainable were impressed into the work of transferring furniture and effects from buildings burning or threatened, but, in many cases, they had no sooner been deposited in what was thought to be a place of safety, than they were again endangered, and perhaps quickly destroyed by the pursuing flames. The *Portland Press* publisher, after the destruction of his office, issued a small extra from the office of a printer who had not been as unfortunate as were all of his fellow craftsmen who published papers, from which we extract the following, which shows the spirit with which the terrible calamity was met by the sufferers:—

"If a sermon upon the instability of human affairs were the one thing desirable now, it would be easy to dwell in pathetic periods upon the sudden dissolution of the solid piles of brick and stone, which two days ago were homes, shops and haunts of men but have now vanished like a dream. The Post Office is solitary in the midst of a forest of unhoused chimneys and a labyrinth of hose and crumbling walls. Its granite is gray and shivered by the intense flame which swept over it night before last. The dome of the City Hall and the spires of our churches have passed away like evening clouds. Where was once Exchange street, is now only a heap of ruins. A third of the territorial surface of the city lies desolate. A large part of the accumulated wealth, the savings of this and former industrious generations, has been destroyed. Half of our population has been turned into the street without warning—there is the fact, hard and terrible without palliation or disguise; but, bricks and stone are perishable and may blow away as lightly as a gossamer, there is yet something so noble and enduring in the world—the patience and enterprise which built our beautiful city. In this disaster, never have the sterling qualities of our people shown forth more noble than now. It is hard to see the fruits of so many years of patient endeavor wasted in a few hours but the indomitable courage which faces the fact, admits the misfortune in all its magnitude, and sets promptly to work to repair. It is admirable beyond praise. Commercial street has suffered comparatively little, and our West India and coasting trade will be but little affected. The dry goods, clothing, and boot and shoe interests are more seriously disturbed for the time, but in every quarter we hear only of rebuilding and resuming business after the least possible interval. Temporary rents for business purposes were in active demand yesterday, and building contracts were already in the market for bidders."

The first question, after making sure that the flames had reached their limit, was the provision of food and shelter for those who were burned out of their homes, and had neither roof nor food. Calls for relief having been sent to Boston and other places, the former city was promptly on hand with relief. Mayor Lincoln issued a call for provisions, to be left at the various police stations, and it was not long after the call emanating from the Mayor's office had been published, that boxes, barrels, and baskets of provisions began to accumulate at the various police stations.

All during the afternoon these packages, neatly and compactly made up, flowed in, the contributors being individuals who had made up donations from their private larders, merchants who dealt in such of the necessaries of life as were called for, and others who purchased edibles in wholesale quantities, or in parcels smaller, as their means admitted of.

Mr. J. B. Smith, the caterer, left for Portland at 3 o'clock by the direction of the Mayor, taking with him all necessary utensils for making coffee, tea, etc., and several assistants. At 7 o'clock a great portion of the contributions had reached the Eastern depot, and were placed aboard the train for transportation to Portland. There were two long baggage cars filled with provisions, which comprised 100 barrels of bread in one lot besides other parcels of the same material; pies, cakes, and other kinds of pastry; corned beef, hams, and other kinds of meat, smoked and ready for eating, the latter being nicely packed up in ice to insure its preservation. The entire quantity weighed several tons. Next in the r

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Volume II. Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The first volume of the Emperor's work brought us down to the commencement of the "Commentaries." The second volume takes up the thread of the narrative where it was dropped, and draws it slowly before us down to the conclusion of the Gallic wars and the crossing of the Rubicon by the troops of Cæsar. The Harpers, in their excellent translation, bound in great beauty and with unrivalled typographical excellence, give us in a preface the names of the various sovereigns who have written works on the same subject as that selected by Napoleon. Among the list we notice many not familiarly known as authors to the general reader:—

The King of France, Charles VIII, showed an especial admiration for the "Commentaries of Cæsar," and the celebrated monk, Robert Gaguin, presented to him, in 1480, the translation he had made in French of the eight books of the War in Gaul. We are informed of this in the edition of the translation by the learned monk, printed in 1500. This edition, in large 4to, is from the press of Antoine Verard (Far J. Ch. Brunet, "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres;" fourth edition, tom i, p. 518, and the "Biographie Universelle," article Charles VIII.)

Charles V, who professed a great admiration for Cæsar, left a copy of the "Commentaries" filled with marginal notes written with his own hand. It was at his instigat on that the Viceroy of Sicily, Ferdinand Gonzaga, sent a scientific mission into France to study Cæsar's campaigns on the localities. The forty plans which were made by the members of this Commission, and among which that of Alise is found, were published in 1575, in the edition of James Strada.

The Sultan Soliman II, contemporary of Charles V, whom he had taken for his model, sent through all Europe to procure as many copies of "Cæsar's Commentaries" as could be found, which he ordered to be collated, and caused a translation to be made into the Turkish language for his own daily reading.

The King of France, Henri IV, translated the two first books of "Cæsar's Commentaries." The manuscript of this translation was deposited in the *Bibliotheque du Roi*, and M. de Noyes took it thence to deliver it to Louis XIII, who, in his turn, translated the two last books of the "Commentaries." These two translations were joined together, and printed at the Louvre in 1630. Louis XIV translated the first book of the "Commentaries." This translation was printed at Paris in 1651, in folio, with figures. This work has not been reprinted; it is now very rare. The reader may consult on this subject the "Methode d'Etudier l'Histoire," of the Abbe Lenglet Dufresnoy, tom ii., p. 481; and J. Ch. Brunet, "Manuel de Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres," fourth edition, tom. i, p. 519.

The great Condo, who had studied with care the campaigns of Cæsar, encouraged the translation of the "Commentaries" undertaken by Nicholas Perrold Ablancourt. It was the translation most esteemed and the most in vogue during the last century.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, had composed "Reflections on the Life and Actions of Cæsar," as we are informed by J. Ackenholz, in his work entitled "Memoires concernant Christine, Reine de Suede," Amsterdam, 1751-1760, tom. iv, No 6, p. 4.

Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orleans, surnamed Egalite, was a great reader of the "Commentaries." He caused a map of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul to be made.

Lastly, the Emperor Napoleon I, at St. Helena, dictated a "Precis des Guerres de Cæsar" to Comte Marchand, who published it in Paris in 1836, in 8vo.

From this list it will be seen that our modern imperial author had a long line of predecessors from whose ideas to draw the best military comments. With the best materials at his control, we are surprised that the Emperor did not succeed in writing a more interesting work. It is full of dry details and barbarous German names. It abounds in descriptions of military movements, which, although of undoubted value, do not tend to make the work of absorbing interest. Of its accuracy, and of the hours bestowed upon it, we have no doubt, but of its interest we cannot but speak in terms of disparagement. It makes no pretense to being a pleasing work—all the flowers of rhetoric are dispensed with; sterile facts are the basis on which the tale is built; and hence only a dry and accurate production is the result. We must grant it the credit of being a success, so far as the author's design was fulfilled. We cannot but regret, however, that some of the power of portrayal so bounteously bestowed on the American Prescott, was not granted to Napoleon. But certain it is, that the Massachusetts historian makes a far more pleasing work than the Emperor of France. The power given to the republican Prescott was not allotted to the author before us. For Providence, kind to genius, denied the pleasing power to a king. It is impossible for us in a short space to follow the conqueror through all the devious wanderings of the Gallic campaign, but we will seek to give as correct an idea of the volume as the size of a daily journal will allow.

The ceaseless vigilance with which the politicians of Europe have searched the pages of this folio in order to discover the intentions of the writer, from his comments on the proceedings of his hero, finds no parallel since the days of the Sybelline books. As yet they have only deduced the dubious answer so popular with the seers of Rome. In the very outset of the Gallic campaign a theory is adopted which shifts all but the glory of the war off of Cæsar and on to Pompey, upon whose shoulders he lays the crime of all the civil strife in the kingdom. It was not the usurpations of the military chieftain, it was the jealousy of a rival which provoked the internal convulsion in Rome.

The whole responsibility of the civil war succeeding these Gaulish victories lies with Pompey, says the Imperial author; in no manner does it rest with Cæsar. For though the latter "had his eye incessantly fixed on his enemies at Rome, he none the less pursued his conquests without subordinating them to his personal interests." And he adds:—"If Cæsar had accepted the government of Gaul in the sole thought of creating for himself an army devoted to his designs, we must admit that a general so experienced would, to inaugurate a civil war, have taken the most simple of measures suggested by prudence; instead of separating himself from his army, he would have kept it near him, or at least within reach of Italy, and spread out so that it could be reassembled immediately; of the immense booty gathered from Gaul he would have preserved enough to defray the cost of the war. He did just the reverse of all this; sending two of his legions to Pompey, under the pretext of the Parthian expedition, he undertook to disband his troops if Pompey would also disband his, and when he arrived at Ravenna he was at the head of but one legion, having left the others beyond the Alps, dispersed between the Sambre and the Sabine. He offered Pompey a frank reconciliation; and it was only when he saw his advances repulsed, and his enemies plotting his ruin, that he boldly confronted the forces of the Senate, and passed the Rubicon. It was not, then, the supreme power which Cæsar went to seek in Gaul, but the pure and lofty glory which attaches itself to a national war, made in the traditional interests of the country."

The whole narrative is erudite, and prepared with great evident care. To military men it is probably perfectly intelligible, but to civilians it is slightly obscure. Passing over the war, let us refer to that more significant part what relates to the intrigues against Cæsar.

After detailing the wars of Cæsar, the Emperor proceeds to the political events at Rome, the recall of Cicero, the quarrels of Pompey, the ambition of Clodius, and by his death the narrowing of the issue to the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey. The reflections on the death of Clodius are singular, as instance of the Emperor's fatalism, and how he regards all men below the calibre of Cæsar rather as puppets than as movers: "Thus, by the simple accidents of his life, Clodius seems to have been destined to call forth the elements of discord which the republic confined within her bosom. He is surprised in the house of Cæsar's wife during a religious sacrifice, and this violation of the mysteries of the Bona Dea leads to a fatal schism among the first bodies of the State. His accusation irritates the popular party; his acquittal discloses the venality of the judges, and separates the knightly order from the Senate. The animosity with which he is pursued makes him a formidable party chief, who sends Cicero into exile, who makes Pompey tremble, and who accelerates the elevation of Cæsar. His death will rouse up all the popular passions, and will inspire so much fear in the opposite faction that it will forget its enmities and jealousies to throw itself into the arms of Pompey, and from one end of Italy to the other all the people will be in arms."

As remarkable, too, in its way, is the clever suggestive reasoning by which it is sought to be shown that the republic had failed to ensure order within or peace without; and thus, "whilst the popular instinct, which is really deceived, saw the salvation of the republic in the power of one alone, the aristocratic party, on the contrary, saw only danger in this general inclination towards one man."

Occasionally the author draws a semi-parallel between the first Napoleon and the third Napoleon and the hero of his work:—

"Cæsar began his political career by a trial which is always honorable—*persecution borne for a great cause*. The popular party rested on the recollections of Marius; Cæsar did not hesitate to revive them with splendor. Hence the prestige which surrounded him from his early youth, and which never ceased to increase with him. His constancy to his principles was worth more to him than all the honors and dignities which were conferred on him; nominated successively military tribune, quæstor, grand pontiff, curator of the Appian Way, edile, urban prætor, proprætor in Spain, finally Consul, he could count these different testimonies of public favor as so many victories obtained under the same flag against the same enemies. This was the cause of the violent passions of the aristocracy; they made one man alone responsible for the decadence of an order of things which was sunk in corruption and anarchy."

In a foot-note, referring to the duration of the pro consulate in Gaul, the parallelism so often indicated takes a more open expression in the following passage:—"In all times," says the Emperor, "we see the assemblies endeavor to shorten the duration of power given by the people to a man not sympathetic with them. This is an example—the Constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Republic should be nominated for four years. Prince Louis Napoleon was elected the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers were to expire on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the Constituent Assembly which provided for the election of Prince Louis Napoleon fixed the term of his Presidency on the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus depriving him of seven months."

The parallel here is most apparent. We will close our review with the utterance of the Emperor upon the crossing of the Rubicon. It is rather long, but will repay quotation:—

"The supreme moment had arrived. Cæsar was reduced to this alternative, to keep himself at the head of his army, notwithstanding the Senate, or to give himself up to his enemies, who would have reserved for him the fate of Cataline's accomplices, condemned to death, if he had not, like the Gracchi, Saturninus, and so many others, been killed in a riot. Here this question naturally offers itself—Ought not Cæsar, who had so often confronted death in the battle-field, have gone to confront it at Rome under another form, and have renounced his command rather than engage in a contest which must cast the republic into all the agonies of civil war? Yes, if by his abnegation he could pluck Rome from anarchy, corruption, and tyranny. No, if this abnegation would compromise what he had most at heart, the regeneration of the republic. Cæsar, like all men of his character, cared little for life, and still less for power for power's sake; but, the chief of the popular party, he felt that a great cause was behind him; it pushed him forward, and obliged him to vanquish, in spite of legality, the imprecations of his adversaries and the uncertain judgment of posterity. Roman society, at the point of dissolution, demanded a master; Italy, oppressed, a representative of her rights; the world, bent under the yoke, a savior. Should he, by deserting his mission, deceive so many legitimate hopes, so many noble aspirations? What! Cæsar, answerable to the people for all his dignities, and strengthened in his right, ought he to have retired before Pompey, who, the docile instrument of a factious minority in the Senate, crushed right and justice under his feet; before Pompey, who, by the confession even of Cicero, would have been after his victory a cruel and vindictive despot, and would have allowed the universe to have been trafficked in for the interest of certain families—incapable besides of arresting the decadence of the republic, and of founding an order of things solid enough to retard the invasion of the barbarians for several ages! He should have recoiled before a party who made it a crime in time to repair the ills caused by the fury of Sylla and the harshness of Pompey, in recalling exiles, in giving their rights to the people of Italy, in distributing lands to the poor and to veterans, and in assuring by an equitable administration the prosperity of the provinces—it would have been madness! The question was not the mean proportions of a quarrel between two generals fighting for power; it was the decisive struggle between two inimical causes—between the privileged classes and the people; it was the continuation of the formidable struggle of Marius and Sylla. There are imperious circumstances which condemn political men either to abnegation or to perseverance. To hold to power when one can no longer do good, and when, representing the past, one collects one's partisans, so to say, only among those who live on abuses, is a deplorable obstinacy; to abandon it, when one is the representative of a new era and the hope of a better future, is a baseness and a crime.

"Perhaps Cæsar reasoned somewhat in the same way when, quitting his officers who were at table, he drove off in his chariot to join his vanguard, and, after a moment's hesitation, and not unnatural superstition, crying out, 'The die is cast!' he crossed the Rubicon—and the civil war began."

At this point the second volume of the Emperor's history breaks off. It is signed "Napoleon," and is dated "Aux Tuileries, le 20 Mars, 1866."

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel Harry Gilmor. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The narrative of Gilmor, of Rebel raiding fame, cannot but be interesting. He has had a vast reservoir of adventure, and from it he has freely drawn. We will make some extracts from the book in a few days, to show our readers the style of this forager. It is neatly issued by Harpers.

—G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, sends us a copy of "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmund Yates. We should judge, from the few chapters we have had time to glance at, that it was a most absorbing work. The following favorable notice from the London *Athenæum* may be taken as authority:—

"In many respects 'Running the Gauntlet' is a stronger and better story than 'Broken to Harness.' The story professes to illustrate modern London life, and is rich in allusions to well-known places, persons, and coteries. Many of Mr. Yates' masculine readers will recognize the 'old smoking-room,' and none who are familiar with the town will be at a loss for the true name of this Club, which brought together the best and most clubable fellows it could get hold of—small trouble will they have in identifying the 'Parthenium Theatre.' In one important particular, Mr. Yates, under the influence of chivalric loyalty to woman, has made a bold and commendable departure from general usage. The author uses his best powers to render his wicked syren odious to all save those who are the special objects of her baneful fascinations. But the *mystery* of this sparkling and amusing novel, the reader will thank us for keeping to ourselves."

BRIEF NOTES.

—We have received, in pamphlet form, the defense made by E. N. Chipman, Esq., in the case of Paymaster S. E. Paulding. It is a most learned and able argument, and well worthy of perusal because of its literary as well as legal merits.

—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the accomplished authoress, has been spending the winter at the National Hotel, Washington. She has been doing good service in the cause of literature by her able and persistent advocacy of the removal of the heavy tax on the publication of her works. She is a pleasant politician, of the Madame Roland school.

—*The Nation*, which is continually sneering at "Jenkins," seems to have adopted him as its *protege*, and placed him upon its literary staff. The last number of that paper contains, in a Paris letter, an account of the Emperor's daily dinner. It says:—

DEJEUNER OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Roast fowl; fried calves' brains; veal cutlets a la hollandaise; stewed beef, a la paysanne, with jelly; omelette with minced herbs; potatoes a la Maitre d'Hotel; Dampidonilles a l'allemande.

DINNER OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Spring soup with quelles of fowl; meat soup, with Italian paste; rissoles a la russe; turbot with Dutch sauce; ham stewed with vegetables; lamb cutlets, spigram of chicory; fat fowls a la Perigueux; crepinettes of game a la montaigrence; carbe of salmon, remolade sauce; little galiatines a la Parisienne; ducklings from Rouen; young chickens; asparagus; green peas a la Francaise; Piombieres biscuits; lightnings of coffee; orange jelly; strawberry profiteroles.

All Paris is busy studying these two lists, but no one seems to know anything about "Dampidonilles," "crepinnettes," and "profiteroles," which are considered to be either old friends with new names, or new inventions of the culinary genius of the Imperial kitchen.

We do not object to our friend's abuse of "Jenkins," but then consistency is a jewel.

—The *Round Table* gives us positive information on a subject which we have long heard mooted. It says:—

"A great want in Philadelphia for a long time has been a good concert room, well built, well located, and obtainable on easy terms. In Concert Hall and Musical Fund Hall the ventilation, it is said, is imperfect, and the other halls are either too remote from the heart of the city or too small. The Horticultural Society, having long felt the want of a good exhibition room, have determined to build one, at a cost of $100,000, of which $60,000 has been raised, and the rest will come in. The locality is a fine lot on Broad street, next to the Academy of Music, between Locust and Spruce. The space is ample, and a double hall will be erected, as at Boston, to consist of a very large and lofty room, in which concerts on an extensive scale may be given, public meetings held, public dinners partaken of, and fancy and other balls given. The other hall much smaller, to accommodate six hundred or seven hundred of an audience, and to be used for concerts, lectures, college commencements, etc. It is proposed so to arrange the very large hall that it can be readily cut into two, if required; but it is feared that this may interfere with the facility of hearing therein. The design is vast, and will almost certainly be carried into effect this year. The revenue from balls alone, the best of which now are given in the Academy of Music, would yield a handsome revenue."

—When an American enumerates the chief sources of public instruction, he names the church, the school, the newspaper, and the lyceum. The Englishman knows nothing of the last. Such a thing as a lecture is not unknown, but a lecture system and a profession of lecturer have yet to exist in Great Britain. Now and then a mechanics' institute gets an address from some distinguished personage, and, as in corn law times, a special occasion will give rise to a lecture organization *ad hoc*. Now and then, too, a member of Parliament returns to his constituents under an awful obligation to entertain them with his views on the state of the country or a record of his behavior. But men of character and learning—the lights of the pulpit and the bar, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, along with ex-office-holders and celebrities of every description—could never be induced, like their peers in this country, to traverse the kingdom in the winter season, satchel in hand, and perhaps a single well-conned discourse in the satchel, hurrying from point to point to meet their consecutive engagements, now at some great city, and the next night in an obscure village, for ten, twenty, or thirty pounds a night.

—Mr. John Camden Hotten, the English antiquarian bookseller, is about to publish a work upon which he has been engaged for a time, and which will doubtless contain a good deal of curious matter. It is a "History of Signboards," and is to be illustrated with one hundred pictures of old signs, and about six hundred pages of gossip thereon. The subject is a fertile one in every populous locality, as a little observation will show. Our own city abounds in singularities of the sort, as "Oysters and Fish by the Quart;" "Washing, Ironing, and Going out to Day's Work Done in the Back Room;" "New and Second Hand Boots Made to Order;" "Whitewashing taken In at the Shortest Notice;" and "Scrubbing Done Here."

—There are said to be 210 public libraries in Italy, containing in the aggregate 4,149,281 volumes. There are 110 provincial libraries, and the collections belonging to 71 scientific societies, besides the libraries of the two Chambers, that of the Council of State, and many large private collections, which are easily accessible. In the year 1863, 988 volumes were called for by readers, of which 183,528 related to mathematics and the natural sciences; 122,496 to literature, history, and linguistics; 70,537 to philosophy and morals; 54,491 to theology; 193,972 to jurisprudence; 261,869 to the fine arts; and 101,797 to other subjects.

—The posthumous drama of the late Jame. Sheridan Knowles, *True Unto Death*, has just been published, after a short run on the stages It is not up to his larger and more ambitious efforts, but it contains good writing, as may be gathered from this description of love:—

"It lasts, my lord, when all beside goes by:
It will work miracles. Life, after all,
Is man's especial good. Through what a rough
And tedious road he'll drag it! To keep hold,
What will he not let go? It is the chain
That binds him to the fainting galley-beach,
And yet he would not snap it. 'Tis the winch
That moves the rack, yet would he have it turn.
But love will give 't way—not ask it—that
Were nothing! Give it! Take it to the brink
Of a precipice, and over with 't; or run it
Right on a rapier's point—not in the heat
Of doing, but in cold blood—a document
For glory panting in the hosted field
And giving odds to death. Such love, methinks,
Were worth a king's fee; but the question is,
Hath a king realms to buy it? Such the love
Borne towards you by the maiden you renounce,
Who seeks, for you a grave, yet flies your bed."

—Mr. Thayer, our Consul at Trieste, has written a letter in which he speaks of his long projected and partially finished "Life of Beethoven:"—

"I have had the first part of my manuscript 'Life of Beethoven' translated into German, and it is in the hands of the printer. I have already had good reason to be pleased at having adopted this course, since my translator, who resides in Bonn, has been able to follow up my researches there, and discovered some valuable additions to my own materials, which my removal to this place (at Trieste Mr. Thayer is now the American Consul), and confinement here by official duties, would have prevented me from doing myself.

"I have had two applications from England for leave *to translate* my Beethoven work. I reply, that as English is my native tongue I prefer to send my own manuscript in my own style to press!"

—Dr. Albert Reville, the friend and literary associate of M. Ernest Renan, is about to publish in London his essay on "Apollonius of Tyana, the Pagan or False Christ of the Third Century," a very interesting account of the attempt to revive paganism in the third century by means of a false Christ. The analysis of the book says:—

"The principal events in the life of Apollonius are almost identical with the Gospel narrative. Apollonius is born in a mysterious way about the same time as Christ. Like him he goes through a period of preparation; afterwards come a passion, then a resurrection, and an ascension. The messengers of Apollo sing at his birth as the angels did at that of Jesus. He is exposed to the attacks of enemies, though always engaged in doing good. He goes from place to place accompanied by his favorite disciples; passes on to Rome, where Domitian is seeking to kill him, just as Jesus went up to Jerusalem and to certain death. In many other respects the parallel is equally extraordinary."

—A paragraphist informs us that Mr. George William Curtis is seeking subscriptions for a money testimonial to Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has never received any return from the sale of his books in this country. Mr. Curtis may be engaged in such an undertaking, but we doubt it, since another paragraphist, equally well or ill informed, assures us that Professor Youmans has gone to England to present Mr. Spencer with five thousand dollars and a gold watch, the gift of his American admirers. We know that Professor Youmans busied himself some time in such a movement, and know that Mr. Spencer has received copyright for the sale of his works in this country.

—Shakespeare is revived in Paris, Ernesto Rossi, the tragedian, playing an Italian version of *Hamlet* and *Othello*, while Nicola's opera of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* is drawing well at the Theatre Lyrique. A translation of *Coriolanus*, by M. Carthaut, is about to be played, two or three theatres contending for the honor of its representation.

—A collection of epigrams, entitled "The Wild Garland," contains one on the bankruptcy of a person named Homer:—

"That *Homer* should a bankrupt be,
Is not so very *Odd-d ye see*;
If it be true, as I'm instructed,
So *Iliche-had* his books conducted."

—Rogers, the poet, wrote an epigram on a talkative peer which is applicable to a good many members of Congress:—

"They say he has no heart; but I deny it:
He has a heart—and gets his speeches by it."

—The opposition journals of Paris seem to be continually getting into hot water with the Minister of the Interior. But a short time ago the *Revue Nationale*, a monthly periodical, was prevented from becoming a semi-monthly, as the Minister held it was necessary for the proprietor to receive fresh permission to publish, and that he refused to grant. Now, the *Revue Contemporaine*, which has just passed over from the Government to the opposition, has received two warnings for issuing semi-monthly numbers in a new monthly part, containing exactly the same matter. The Minister certainly, by a strict interpretation, has the law on his side; but his rigid enforcement of it shows the disposition of the Government to restrict the press as much as possible.

—The French Academy have given the prize to M. Charles Giraud for the best essay on the life and works of St. Evremond, the overrated wit and writer of the seventeenth century, a subject which was proposed last year by the Academy. M. Giraud has recently issued a complete edition of St. Evremond's works, which, previous to the award, was the subject of a long and spirited debate in the Academy. The first Gobert prize was awarded to M. Gaston Paris, for his "Histoire poetique de Charlemagne;" the second to M. Leon Gautier.

—The name Gibraltar, which has puzzled many, is thus explained in "Notes and Queries:"—

"Not far south of Samalout on the Nile rises a precipitous rock from the river's bank, which my dragoman called *Jabal-el-tayir*, from *jabal*, a mountain, and *tayir*, a bird, in Arabic. He stated that there were other eminences of the same name higher up the river. If I remember rightly there is a Gibraltar or *Jabal-el-tayir* on the Gulf of Suez. The Gibraltar in Spain may be derived from the Arabic words *jabal*, a mountain, and *tarik*, a way or passage; and perhaps signified, as originally written, the mountain of or by the passage—i. e., the passage from Africa into Spain. It is equally probable that the first part of the name of the Moorish leader *Tarik-ben-Zeyad* was bestowed on the rock to commemorate his successful landing in Europe."

—When M. Emile de Girardin took charge of *La Liberte*, three years ago, it had a circulation of about fifteen hundred copies. At a dinner which he gave lately to the journalists of Paris, its circulation was stated at fifty thousand.

—The monks of Mount Athos are in possession of a manuscript of Ptolemy, for which they ask £3500. Photolithographs of it are now being prepared in Paris, by M. Sevastianof, who made tracings from the original for that purpose. It will contain a number of curious maps.

—It is not generally known, we believe, that Lope de Vega, the prolific Spanish dramatist, wrote a play which is equivalent to Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, being based upon the same tale used by the latter. An English translation of this play, *Castelines y Montesses*, appeared in 1770, or rather, a sketch thereof, with a translation of some of its best passages.

—*The Galaxy*, which appears to-day, is as interesting as usual. From the advance proof-sheets we judge that an article by J. W. Binckley, on "Old Thad., the Leader of the House," is the best. Every number of the magazine abounds in delightful reading matter.

—Miss Braddon is to edit a new magazine which is about to be started in London under the name of *Belgravia*. A cheap reprint of one of her novels, "Lady Audley's Secret," has sold to the extent of fifteen thousand copies.

—Mr. J. Payne Collier has just reprinted in his illustrations of old English literature, "The Worthie Hystorie of the Most Noble and Valiaunt Knight Placidus," a rare poem by John Partridge, originally published in 1566.

—Professor Max Muller has been elected by the Royal Sardinian Academy one of its *accademici stranieri*. The number of foreign members of this ancient academy has always been restricted to seven, who at present are Boekh, Thiers, Cousin, Barante, Grote, Mommsen, and Muller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 13th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

6 28thstu8t HUGH McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty-five cents per share) was declared free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECONSD treet, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, and an extra Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on demand at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

7 6 3t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE—To the Stockholders of the SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. in cash on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, and payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

7 5 3trp J. H. SCHOMACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

The Directors of the said Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (clear of taxes), payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant

7 5 thsm3t BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of July

The transfer books will be closed until the 10th instant.

7 3 6t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date, be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET streets

7 2 6t S. B. KINGSTON, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 10th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHUEMAKER, 6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 y

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 12 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

OILS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 208 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 5 10

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chesnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 1 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE, No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 6 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth 6rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 6

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

9 20 6

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. WHITE PINE FLOORING. YELLOW PINE FLOORING. SPRUCE PINE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER. PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL. CUT TO A BILL, AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY AND ASH. OAK, PIK, AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 6

KLINE'S WILLOUGHBY'S, MASON'S, LYMAN'S, PATENT AIR-TIGHT ELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS. All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the LOWEST Market Price. A. J. WEIDENER, 6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SAFE FOR SALE A SECOND-HAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe FOR SALE. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE LAST ART ASSOCIATION.—We would call the attention of our readers to one of those large projects which are essentially grand in their character, and which could only originate in our own country, and at the same time would point out the unhesitating manner in which it has been indorsed by the leading citizens of Chicago, as a proof that it will be carried out in a pure and unexceptionable manner, which must render it attractive both to the lovers of art and the merely speculative mind. This is the Crosby Opera House Art Association.

Owing to the great excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in building the Chicago Opera House over the original estimate, resulting from the increased cost of everything during the war, he became financially embarrassed; and the sale of the magnificent edifice he had reared becoming necessary, the friends of art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of making it the groundwork of a distribution of first-rate national paintings and engravings. The idea was at once accepted by the citizens of Chicago, who subscribed to a large fund for the Opera House Art Association, with the view of realizing the original cost of the Opera House, and at the same time promoting the taste for art in the great metropolis of the West.

The plan has received the most generous support of the leading artists of the United States, while the engravers and publishers have also concurred in a way which renders this scheme the means not only of paying Mr. Crosby for his immense outlay, but of permanently benefiting the art of America by the distribution of a series of some of the noblest paintings ever offered as premiums to the public, including Bierstadt's "Yo Semite Valley," the price of which, alone, was $20,000; Cropsey's "American Autumn," Hart's "Woods in Autumn," Schussele's "Washington Irving and his Friends," Beard's "Deer on the Prairie," and Gignoux's "Alpine Scenery," the value of which for paintings amounts to $23,000. The principal premium of course will be the Opera House itself, built at a cost of $600,000, and of which the stores, offices, and studios attached to it now rent for $30,000, exclusive of the opera house proper. The price of a share is $5, which will at once be returned in value to the subscriber by one of the splendid engravings, a choice of which is offered to him.

We have no hesitation in recommending this scheme to the general public, not simply because it has been supported by the prominent citizens of Chicago, but also because it is stronly recommended by such prominent names in the artistic world as A. Bierstadt, W. Bradford, L. Thompson, T. Le Clear, S. J. Gray, T. Hicks, F. E. Church, E. Leutze, W. H. Beard, William Page, Louis Lang, J. M. Hart, D. Fabronius, T. Stearns, William Hart, W. J. Hays, S. R. Gifford, R. Hubbard, A. Shattuck, R. Gignoux, I. Casilear, W. Sontag, J. Kensett, C. Mayer, J. Cropsey, T. Sully, E. Moran, P. B. Waugh, S. Bensil, D. Knight, P. Rothermel, J. Lambdin, E. D. Lewis, and J. Sartain.

It is so evident that these artists, the prominent professional names in the country, would not compromise themselves by supporting any unworthy scheme, that we can entertain no hesitation in recommending it to the consideration of our readers, the more especially as the final distribution of premiums is to be made under the supervision and control of committees elected by the shareholders in every large city of the United States in which a direct agency has been established.

INCREASE IN SEWERAGE.—The Committee of Surveys of Councils have reported an ordinance asking for a loan of over seven hundred thousand dollars, to construct a number of sewers which have been reported upon by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The following is a list and estimated cost of the proposed sewers:—Sewer from the east side of Front street, upon the open channel of the Cohocksink creek, to Laurel street, thence to the Delaware river; on MiWin street and Montgomery avenue, from Old Camac street to Sixth street; on Ninth street from Berks to Norris, on Norris to Eleventh, on Eleventh to Diamond, on Diamond to Twelfth, on Twelfth to Dauphin, and on Dauphin to Sixteenth street; on Ellsworth and Twenty-fifth streets from the river Schuylkill to Federal street, thence on Federal to Eighteenth street; on Norris from Ninth to Memphis street, on Memphis to Palmer street, and on Palmer street to the river Delaware; on Forty-third street (Mill creek), from Oak street to intersect creek, below Pine street; on Broad street from Clearfield street to Ontario street, thence on Ontario to near Seventeenth street; on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Vine, northward to Spring Garden; also on Twelfth street, from Christian to Shippen; on Eleventh street, from Christian to Washington; on Washington street, from Broad to Seventeenth; on Front street, from Reed to Federal; on Front and Dickinson streets to Moyamensing road.

The Chief Engineer, in reference to these sewers says, "The Mill Creek sewer is decidedly the largest required upon our city plot; the entire area will reach 5000 acres, but at present it is desired that provisions be made for covering it but about 1900 feet of its length, extending from below Pine to Sansom street."

The following shows the estimated cost of each sewer:—Cohocksink to river Delaware, with proposed branches, $110,000; Cohocksink extension from Ninth to Sixteenth streets, $100,000; Norris street, main sewer, $200,000; Federal street, main sewer, $55,000; Broad street, above Clearfield, $35,000; to relieve Eighteenth and Vine streets, $9000; to relieve Front and Reed streets, $3000; to relieve Twelfth and Washington streets, $7000; Mill Creek sewer, $179,000. Total, $700,000.

BIBLE PRESENTATION CEREMONIES AT THE LINCOLN BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Lincoln Grammar School, Mr. F. S. Belden, Principal, at Coates and Twentieth streets, Fifteenth Section, is one of the finest schools in the city of Philadelphia. The building is spacious, elegant, and attractively furnished. At 8 o'clock last evening a beautiful series of exercises occurred in celebration of the presentation of a handsome quarto copy of the Holy Bible by Mr. W. W. Harding. The assembly-room was thronged with young misses and lads and ladies, with some of the leading citizens of our city.

The exercises were interspersed with choice selections of vocal music, duets and choruses, spiritedly rendered to the delight of the listeners.

The reading of the Bible by Rev. T. W. J. Wylie—Ecclesiastes, xii.

Reading of the Bible by Boys' Grammar School, in concert.

Prayer by Rev. Henry R. Gallaway.

Addresses were to have been delivered by his Honor Mayor McMichael, and Major-General John W. Geary, but these gentlemen were not able to attend.

Bible presentation, by Colonel H. W. Gray, in a few eloquent remarks.

Reception and response by Mr. George F. Gordon, in a short address, impressive, well timed, and solemnly admonitory of the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

An address by Rev. Alfred Cookman was most felicitious and appropriate in purity of advice and earnestness of inculcation.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. George A. Durborow, and the assemblage dispersed, pleased and instructed by their attendance.

THE CITY TREASURY.—During the present week the City Treasurer, Mr. Bumm, has been very busily engaged in meeting the numerous demands upon the city. Six hundred thousand dollars have been paid out on account of interest, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to school teachers, police, and other employes of the city, and about one hundred thousand dollars in paying off matured loans. The arrangements for payment were so perfected that but little delay occurred on any one day.

MISSING.—A boy named John Kirkland, aged fifteen years, has been missing from the residence of his mother, in Jayne street, since the 8th of June last. He was last seen at Dock street wharf.

THE INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending July 5, 1866, were:—Superfine flour, 3905 bbls.; rye flour, 150 bbls.; condemned corn meal, 8 bbls. Total, 4063 bbls.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK EXTENSION.—The Special Committee of Councils appointed to investigate the charge that improper and undue influences were used in obtaining awards upon property proposed to be purchased by the city for the extension of Fairmount Park, have got through with the examination of witnesses, and are now engaged in preparing a report to be submitted to Councils.

THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of unusual interest to-morrow evening in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street above Brown, Rev. De Witt Talmage, Pastor, in aid of the City Tract and Mission Society. During the evening several interesting addresses will be delivered by clergymen of distinction. The usual morning service will be held in this church.

TILL TAPPER.—Herman Freeman, a lad of eleven years of age, living in Marshall street, above Master, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer O. Howard, of the Twentieth Ward Police, on the charge of robbing the money drawer belonging to the grocery store of Mr. Kline, at Master and Randolph streets. He was taken before Alderman Fitch, and committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

FATAL FALL.—A young woman named Mary Nicholson, aged nineteen years, employed as a domestic in the house of Charles Evans, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, fell from a cherry tree on Thursday afternoon, and received several severe wounds, which, from their nature, proved fatal, death having occurred on Thursday evening.

A RECESS.—Councils, after the meeting on Thursday next, will adjourn over until September next, to allow the members to seek repose at the various watering places. The Committee on Trusts and Fire, we understand, will make a trip as far as St. Louis during the recess.

ACCIDENT.—A man named F. Lamyer was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by falling from the trestle-work at Pier No. 1, Port Richmond.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! is an old saying Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, as well as prescribing it in their practice. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.*

SATURDAY.—

On Saturday Scotch folks forego
Commencing work, they hate it so—
A superstition being rife,
Involving risk of precious life.

They won't get married on that day,
It's their inevitable way;
And Saturday, from morn to night,
Is by Scotch people tabooed quite.

But, notwithstanding, it is clear
We've no such superstition here;
PERRY & Co. on that day rend
Garments in fashion, without end.
And the "STAR" sheds its radiant light
On purchasers from morn till night!

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower priced goods.

PERRY & Co.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

VERY ORIGINAL POETRY.—
"A golden mind stoops not to shows of dress."
"A little learning is a dangerous thing."
"A horse, a horse! my kingdom for a horse,"
"Though fanned by conquest's crimson wing!"
"It was a wight of high degree,"
"Robed in the sable garb of woe"—
"No more the hero shall thou see"
"Upon the light fantastic toe;"
"And melancholy marked him for her own,"
Since Tower Hall he ne'er has known!

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

☞ CLOTHING THAT WILL LAST A LONG TIME—*Every garment sold in our house is thoroughly and durably made. The materials have been subjected to every test, and may be relied on as perfect. The trimmings are all of excellent qualities, so that even our Ready-made stock looks like custom work. Our stock is surprisingly large and complete, embracing everything desirable in the range of Gents, Youths', and Boys' Wear, and the styles of both orders, fashionable and plain, so that every class of customers may be easily suited. We cordially invite an inspection of our stock and salesrooms.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A HANDSOME DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS.—There are many things which Philadelphians may well feel proud of—not the least of which is the architectural beauty of the stores and warehouses which adorn the thoroughfares of the Quaker City. During one of our recent perambulations on Eighth street, we were attracted by the handsome exterior of one of the largest Dry Goods Emporiums on that busy avenue of trade, and stopped to admire not only the beauty of the store, but the elegant and tasteful manner in which the goods were arranged in the large show windows. The day was sultry, and with a view to exhibit such goods as the exigencies of the season required, gossamer fabrics of all the prevailing styles and colors were arranged in the most inviting and artistic manner. There were also to be seen Summer Goods of heavier texture, such as White and Buff Pique, French Percales, Fancy Linens, Poplins, Alpacas, Travelling Dress Goods, Tourist's Stripes, etc. etc., which are always much sought after during the summer months. To be brief, this store presents such a brilliant display of Ladies' Dress Goods, that our enthusiasm has quite carried us away, and has led us into an item which we must now close. It may, however, be not amiss to mention that the store we have allusion to is that of those enterprising merchants, Messrs. McCurdy & Dunkle, No 140 N. Eighth street, above Cherry.

A MOTHER'S DUTY to her child is, first of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

A—SWEET OPOPONAX.—NEW PERFUME FROM MEXICO.
SWEET OPOPONAX.—Ladies' delight.
SWEET OPOPONAX.—Try it; will use no other.
SWEET OPOPONAX.—The only fashionable Perfume.
SWEET OPOPONAX.—Nature could not produce a richer or choicer Perfume. E. T. SMITH & Co., New York.

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.
Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of colic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma and rheumatism, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system; it, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS combine all the advantages of the best Homœopathic treatment, without its intricacy or uncertainty. They are prepared by a physician of over twenty years' homœopathic experience, have been tried in every conceivable manner, and have been endorsed and recommended in the highest terms by the hundreds of thousands who daily use them.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
No 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FIRST HOP OF THE SEASON.—This (Saturday) evening will be given a grand hop at Columbia House, Cape Island. By referring to an advertisement in another column of our paper will be found the evening's entertainment. Led by Birgfeld.

REDUCED PRICES.—A rare chance. Photographs of wonderful accuracy, superior execution, and tasteful finish, at moderate charges, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles made.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

McLENNAN—HUGHES.—On Wednesday, July 4, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Captain WILLIAM McLENNAN, of Baltimore, to Miss CLARA F. HUGHES, of this city.

ROBINS—MACHETTE.—On the 5th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Mr. WILLIAM C. ROBINS, of New Orleans, to Miss M. LOUISA MACHETTE, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this city, on the morning of the 6th instant, ELISHA CROWELL, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., No. 7 West Penn square, on Monday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock.

DEITZ.—On Friday evening, July 6, ROBERT BOWE, son of Peter and Isabella Deitz.

GEISLER.—On the 5th instant, ANNA ALLEN, youngest daughter of Henry C. and the late Sarah Geisler, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1950 N. Front street, below Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Glenwood Cemetery.

GODDARD.—At noon, July 3, PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D., in his 57th year.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 3d instant, RACHEL SHOEMAKER, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on De Kalb street, above Elm, Norristown, Pa., on First-day morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Plymouth Meeting.

WHARTMAN.—On the morning of the 4th instant, DOROTHY WHARTMAN, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George H. Rehl, No. 933 Lawrence street (late Apple), above Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBB.—On the 4th instant Mr. EDWARD G. WEBB, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 904 Moyamensing avenue, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

TO SAVE WALKING WHEN YOU WANT Hardware, come to our neighborhood. There are seven Hardware Stores within two squares, thus giving you a greater variety of stocks to select from than elsewhere But don't forget to examine our assortment among them. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PROTECTION OF FOOD FROM FLIES AND Insects is afforded by Wire Dish Covers, of the round, oval, and oblong shapes, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

D'YE LIKE CHERRY PIE OR DRIED Cherries?—then get a Cherry Stoner, which quickly and nicely separates the pit from the pulp. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31§

HATS AND CAPS.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back building on TWENTIETH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, A first-class Residence and grounds, within fifteen minutes of the city, on Walnut street, completely furnished, for six or nine months. Address "Absentee," this office. 5 5 3t*

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" Diarrhœa of Children or adults	25
5,	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7,	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" Suppressed, or painful Periods	25
12,	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" Croup, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	50
16,	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17,	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27,	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30,	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31,	" Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32,	" Sufferings at change of life	1.00
33,	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET: ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18 000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10 000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20 000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1 500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10 000	Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed list of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. B. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McMillan, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. B. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William B. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
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Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION AND MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Last two nights of
ROBERT HELLER.
ROBERT HELLER.
The Brilliant Pianist and Modern Soothsayer.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 6,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 7,
ENTIRELY NOVEL PERFORMANCES.
SIX STARTLING ILLUSIONS.
THREE NEW PIANO SOLOS,
All his latest and greatest peculiarities and specialties
For full particulars see programme of the day.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 20 o'clock.
THE BRYANTS APPEAR DAY AND NIGHT.
Admittance to "Matinee," 30 cents.
Full and fashionable audiences patronize
THE GREAT BRYANT MINSTRELS.
The coolest place of amusement in the city. The acts and songs all new.
Evening admission, 25 50, and 75 cents
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8. 7 6 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 7, 1866,
Twelfth night of the Gorgeous spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
Received nightly with rapturous applause.
Lurline, the Queen.....Miss Effie Germon
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
In the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-10§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1129 GIRARD Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the ground at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
On SATURDAY,
July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the
TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz:

9 Frame Buildings,	316 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Cooking Range,	211 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
2 Iron Caudirons,	505 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
3 Iron Stoves,	343 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
8 Iron Bath-Tubs,	341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe,
1 Upright Boiler,	411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
1 Hopper,	47 Gas Pendants,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,	32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
3 Iron Sinks,	18 Body-Cocks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,	4 Brackets,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,	11 Pillar-Cocks,
2 Hydrants,	21 Stop-Cocks,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),	31 Blob-Cocks,
2 Wooden Dressers,	3 Hose-Cocks,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.
239 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,	
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	

The Frame Buildings contain about 34,590 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME.
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

ROBERT

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

New England and the Tariff.

IT is quite the fashion among our Democratic politicians—whose highest conception of statesmanship is to foment sectional jealousies and discords—to represent a protective tariff as peculiarly a *New England* measure, and on the strength of that representation to endeavor to arouse against her the prejudices of other portions of the country. Now, it is true that New England statesmen, being intelligent, far-seeing, and national in their views, are, as a general rule, favorable to the principle of protection; but it is also equally true, that no portion of the country could so easily afford to get along without protection as New England. Her people are frugal, ingenious, and enterprising. They have been essentially a manufacturing people for nearly half a century. Her manufactures are now well established, and have outgrown the condition wherein protection could be of vital consequence to them. Hence, so far as New England is concerned, the tariff might be fixed strictly upon a revenue basis, and she would probably not complain; although, as we have before remarked, the truly comprehensive and national spirit of her representatives leads them to foster that system which is most favorable to growth and development of the whole country. But we observe that her leading statesmen are not disposed to any longer allow Democratic demagogues the privilege of representing the highly protective duties that the present Congress is imposing upon foreign goods as a New England measure. They emphatically disclaim it.

Thus Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, yesterday spoke against the Tariff bill now pending in the House. He said it was a Western measure, and Massachusetts was satisfied with the present tariff, and he would vote against the bill if sent to the Senate without modification. Massachusetts had protection enough. They had enough of this thing of putting on heavy tariffs to protect the iron and other interests of Pennsylvania and the West, and then charging it all to New England. Mr. HENDRICKS asked Mr. WILSON who was the author of the House Tariff bill? Mr. WILSON said Mr. MORRILL reported the bill, but men from the Northwest, in the wool interest, originated it. Whoever said the present tariff came from New England said what was not true.

And in the House of Representatives, in the discussion upon the Tariff bill, Mr. PIKE, of Maine, argued that this was a Western Tariff bill, gotten up for the benefit of the West, merging into Pennsylvania, and leaving New England out in the cold—which was careless whether the bill was passed now, a year hence, or never.

Now, we do not apprehend that the New England Members of Congress will be found voting against the present tariff bill *in toto*, although they may and doubtless will strive to modify some of its features; but they are evidently determined that the country shall understand that it is not a New England measure—that, at least, the iron interests of Pennsylvania and Missouri, the wool interests of Ohio and Michigan, the lumber interests of New York and Wisconsin; and the grain and cattle interests of the West generally, are quite as vitally concerned for protection as the manufacturing interests of New England. The sectional Democratic politicians are to be deprived of the privilege of harping upon New England in connection with the tariff.

It is well that the true bearings of the tariff question should be more clearly understood by all classes. Protection is something not specially and exclusively related to manufactures, but bearing upon *industry* generally. By securing the diversification of industry, it builds up *every* interest—agriculture, the mechanic arts, railroads, mining, etc., as well as manufactures. The farmer is as much interested in it as the miner, the wool-grower as the wool-manufacturer, the lumberman as the builder, the railroad company as the manufacturing company. In this broad and truthful, view protection is a national policy, diversifying, building up, and rendering permanent the industrial pursuits of the whole country.

Amendment of the Pacific Railroad Bill Signed.

WE are glad to see that the President has signed the bill allowing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, to construct their road due west from Fort Riley, Kansas, up the Smoky Hill river, towards Denver. This removes the last obstacle in the way of the speedy construction of the road, and we look to see unbroken railroad communication from Philadelphia to Denver within the next two years at furthest, and perhaps before 1868.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The decision made by Judge BOWIE, Chief Justice of Maryland, in regard to a suit brought against a white man for assault and battery upon a negro, is one of great importance, and contrasts most favorably with the action of certain judges in the Southern States. The plea filed by the lawyer for the man SOMERS, was that a negro could not give testimony against a white man. No effort was made to deny the assault, but the proceedings were all based on the doctrine that the black has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. The undoubted legality of the Civil Rights bill should settle every such case, and when a compliance with its provisions is refused, we must impute it not to ignorance, but to a desire to avoid obedience to what is now the supreme law of the land. Let such a punishment as that meted out to Justice READ, of Louisiana, who was arrested for refusing to administer those laws which he had sworn faithfully to fulfil, be inflicted on all who refuse to comply with the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

☞ THE Pension Bill was yesterday adopted in the House by a vote of 71 to 57. The vote was not a partisan one in its character.

Radical Speech of General John A. Logan.

NO MAN in the West stands higher than General JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. As an orator and a statesman he has long been in the front rank. As a soldier on the battle-field none excelled him in courage, enthusiasm, and all the great qualities of successful leadership. He was one of the few civilians who, in our late war, achieved high distinction as a military commander, and sustained himself throughout. The position which such a man—orator, statesman, soldier—takes upon the great questions of the day is significant of the drift of the popular mind.

General LOGAN, until the commencement of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, was a member of the Democratic organization. He then forsook it, and has continued to act ever since with the Union party. A few days ago he made a speech, three hours and a half long, at Cairo, Illinois. It was radical, eloquent, logical, unanswerable.

"The proposed amendment to the Constitution was all right," he said, "because it loyal men who have never faltered in their attachment and devotion to free the Government cannot properly administer the Government, traitors need not try, and are not entitled to any increased representation in the Government which they tried hard to destroy. It has been said treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished; consequently, we cannot offer a reward for treason."

Like all the Western men, he was out and out in favor of the "MONROE Doctrine," asserting that it was simply cowardice on the part of the United States to allow a European monarchy to be established upon our sister republic of Mexico.

He adverted to the Fenian movement, and said he could not for the life of him see any good reason for being so particularly enthusiastic in enforcing the neutrality laws, since England has proved that she did not care a straw for them when it was not for her interest to do so. If the Fenians wished to establish Irish nationality and independence, in God's name throw no obstacle in their way; but Irishmen must not forget that to deserve American sympathy and assistance, they must act with the party in favor of universal liberty.

We believe General LOGAN is expected to visit Pennsylvania during the coming campaign. Should he do so, he will meet with such a reception as his great talents and distinguished services render peculiarly appropriate.

MEXICO.—ROBERT DALE OWEN, in a letter in regard to Mexican affairs, thus pertinently sums up the entire policy of the United States Government:—

1. The Republican Government of Mexico is recognized by the United States as the Government of the people's choice.
2. The Empire was imposed on Mexico by force, against the will of the people.
3. The United States deny the right of any foreign power forcibly to impose a monarchy on any established republic.
4. The United States will never recognize the so-called Emperor of Mexico.
5. The French troops are to be immediately withdrawn in good faith, and without any attempt before their withdrawal to consolidate Imperial institutions in Mexico.
6. We make no stipulation or condition contingent on such withdrawal, except that we will abide by the principle of non intervention.
7. In agreeing to abide by the principle of non-intervention, we are to be understood as stipulating only this—that when the French withdraw we will ourselves respect the self-established sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

Here is the whole Mexican policy in a nutshell.

FENIAN ADDRESS.—We see General SWEENEY has issued another address to the Brotherhood. The Fenian leaders remind us strongly of "Toots," who, when there was no one to write to, wrote letters to himself with all the dignity and formality of an official correspondence. Such is the style of our sons of Erin. It matters not whether they have anything to say, or if anybody will read what they do say. But, with a wild desire to appear in print, they issue addresses for the sake of addressing, and make up in length what is wanting in ideas.

COPYRIGHT.—An effort is being made to secure the extension of the Copyright law, not only to the lifetime of the author, but also to that of his or her children while they are minors. Such a change is one only consistent with simple justice. A book is the property of the writer as much as any real estate; and why it cannot be extended for a short time, at least, we cannot perceive.

LANE REDIVIVUS.—A despatch from Leavenworth, dated yesterday, asserts that General LANE is alive and in a fair way to recover. We do not believe there is another man in the United States, besides JIM LANE, who could have survived a bullet through his brain. The "grim Chieftain" will be grimmer than ever, if he gets over this.

NOT DEAD.—It appears that Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, is still in the land of the living. It was another RHETT who came to an untimely end. As his announced death will be a good excuse for his reappearing before the public, we may look for a political card at an early day.

THE New York *Tribune* is indignant at Antioch College because the faculty would not allow a female to deliver a thesis in full bloomer costume. The *Tribune* rides its hobbies to death, and in this and many other crochets is not only ahead of time, but ahead of all common sense.

THE two Houses have compromised in regard to the tax on cotton. The Senate favored five per cent. and the House two per cent. It at present has been fixed at three per cent. It can easily stand such a tax without injuring the crop, or turning planters from its cultivation.

JOHN MITCHEL, in his last letter to the New York Daily *News*, terms ALFRED TENNYSON "a driveller." The high literary standing of the *News* makes such an attack extremely dangerous to the Poet Laureate's reputation.

IT is stated that the President will be in this city at the time of the meeting of the August Convention.

—The Hartford *Press* says that there is in that city a dog who has lost his voice. When a stranger passes he rushes out, goes through the motions of barking, bristles up, jumps about and wags his jaws, yet not a sound issues from them.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN LONDON.—In London there are twenty-nine thousand Roman Catholic children, for whom there are one hundred and forty-eight schools.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 7, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices continued steady. Government bonds are firmly held at an advance. 5-20s sold at 105½; 97¾ was bid for 10-40s; 108½ for 6s of 1881; and 103¾ for 7·30s. City loans are in demand. The new issue sold at 96¾@96¾, and the old do. at 93, no change.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 134½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Catawissa preferred at 35¼@35¾, a slight decline; Reading at 53¾; and Minehill at 55; 36 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21½, and Hestonville at 19½; 57 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 72 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 40¼ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; 218 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 53½ for Girard; 85 for Western; 65½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 64 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¼@35½. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Mingo sold at ⅞.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 154⅜; 11 A. M., 154; 12 M., 153½; 1 P. M., 153⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Reading R R. 53⅜ | 100 sh Reading .....c 53½

FIRST BOARD

$1400 City 6s o, k s o 93 | 100 sh Sch Nv pf. b30 35½
$300 do.....lots. 93 | 100 sh do..... 35⅝
$8000 do new ks o 93 | 100 sh do..... 35½
$1000 do.....new 96 | 21 sh Pa R.....lots 56
$100 do.....new 96 | 50 sh do ....s5.. 56
$10000 U S 5-20s, 62....105¼ | 57 sh do ...lots. 56
$3000 Pa 1st m 6s.... 99 | 50 sh do s5 55
900 sh St Nch Cl...ts 2¼ | 3 sh do..... 55
71 sh do.....lots 2⅜ | 100 sh Cata pf.....c 35¼
400 sh Union Canl pf. 5 | 200 sh do...lots. 35½
400 sh Mingo..... ⅛ | 5 sh Mech Bk 32
100 sh Pa & E..... 31¼ | 100 sh 13th & 15th ... 21½
1 sh Cam & Am ...134½ | 200 sh Hestonville R 19⅛
10 sh Read...trans 53⅜ | 100 sh do.....c 19½
50 sh Minehill..lots 55

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	153½	154
American Silver, 18 and 24	141	....
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	12⅞
" " July, 1864	12¼	12⅜
" " August, 1864	11¾	11⅞
" " October, 1864	10¾	10⅞
" " Dec., 1864	9⅞	9⅞
" " May, 1865	7⅜	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6¼
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October, 1865	5¼	5¼

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is very abundant on call at 5 per cent. and on Governments can be had at 4 per cent. In commercial paper little doing at former rates. Exchange is quoted as follows:—London prime bankers' 60 days, 108¾@108⅝; London prime bankers' sight, 110@110¼; London, prime commercial, 107@108; Paris, bankers' long, 5 15-16@5 12½; Paris, bankers', short, 5·03¾; Antwerp, 5·15@5·13¾; Swiss, 5 15@5 13¾; Hamburg, 36¾; Amsterdam, 41¾@42; Frankfort, nominal; Bremen, 78¾@78¾; Berlin, nominal, 74@75."

—A commercial letter, dated St. Louis, June 29, 1866, says:—

"Our flour market closes dull, with a declining tendency. Receipts for the week, 17,431 bbls., being an increase of about 6,000 bbls. over last week. The decline on fine and superfine grades is $1@1 25 on the outside rates prevailing last week, and the supply largely in excess of the demand. There is no shipping demand for these qualities at any price, and considerable quantities have been placed in store—not from any unwillingness on the part of receivers to sell, but from their inability to get even an offer. Medium grades are 50@75c lower and close very dull. Shippers have withdrawn from the market, and the only demand is the requirements of the coast order trade, which is very limited. To effect sales of round lots, a large concession would have to be made. On good choice grades there has been but little falling off in price, on account of the scant supply. With the advent of the new crop we, however, look for a material decline. New wheat has commenced coming into market, some 4000 bushels having been sold during the past three days at excessive rates, with a considerable weakening of price at the close; and as soon as the offerings increase to the amount of the requirements of our city mills, which with good weather will be in a few days, we anticipate a very material falling off in prices, with which flour must necessarily sympathize. How much the falling off will be we do not venture to predict; but we would advise great caution on the part of our friends in purchasing wheat at present rates. The crop in this vicinity is unsurpassed in quality and quantity, and the reports from Central and Northern Illinois and Southern Iowa are much more favorable than they were a fortnight since, the unusually favorable weather of the last two weeks having brought out the crop amazingly, and with the continuance of good weather, as the harvest advances northward, we have hopes that an average crop, of better than average quality, will be secured."

—The Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad announces its usual dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, and an extra of one dollar per share, free of tax, payable on demand.

—The Green and Coates Streets Railway announces a dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, free of tax, payable on the 18th instant.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 5.—The dulness noted for some time past has been intensified to-day by the intense warm weather, and in Breadstuffs the transactions are of a comparatively unimportant character. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and a few small lots were taken by the home consumers at $8@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@9 75 for extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@14·50 for Pennsylvania and choice Ohio do. do.; and at higher figures for fancy brands.

Rye Flour is dull, and sells slowly at $6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and not much demand. We quote old red at $2 50@2 75. New crop is offered at $2·75, to arrive, but there is no disposition on the part of the millers to contract at this figure. Rye is selling at $1 20@1 25. Corn comes forward slowly, and is dull. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1. Oats are unsettled and lower. Sales of Western at 55@60 cents, and Pennsylvania at 70 cents. Sales of Barley and Malt are nominal.

In Groceries and Provisions there is but little doing, and no change in prices.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24, and Ohio at $2 28.

THE KINGS OF HANOVER AND SAXONY.—The following are sketches of the sovereigns whose territories have been so suddenly ravaged by Prussia:—George V, of Hanover, succeeded his father in 1851; he is about forty-five years of age, and married to a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters. His father was the Duke of Cumberland, a son of George III, of England. King John, of Saxony, 65, is a son of Prince Maximilian and the Princess Theresa, of Saxony. His consort is a Princess of Bavaria, by whom he has had three sons and six daughters. One of the latter, recently deceased, was Grand Duchess of Tuscany. He succeeded his brother, who died, leaving no children, in 1854. He is a Catholic, his ancestors having formerly adopted that religion in order to be eligible to the crown of Poland.

The present Elector of Hesse-Cassel is Frederick William I, who descends from Henry I, the common ancestor of the three families of Hesse. In 1831 he married morganatically the divorced wife of a Prussian officer. His successor is Prince Frederick, one of his cousins. The present Elector distinguished himself by his reactionary ardor in 1849, during the ministry of the rather notorious Hassenpflug.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., OF Princeton, N. J., will preach in the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, at 10¾ o'clock A. M. To-morrow, and in the FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner of EVENTH and PRING GARDEN Streets, in the Evening, at 8 o'clock.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10¾ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

☞ DR. JOHN THOMAS, OF NEW YORK, will preach at HUTCHINSON'S HALL, N. W. corner of THIRTY-FIFTH Street and LANCASTER Pike, To-morrow morning at 10¾ o'clock, and evening at 7¾ o'clock. Public invited.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor elect, To-morrow at 10¾ and 8. Installation services on Thursday Evening, 12th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public cordially invite

☞ FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Preaching To-morrow at 10¾ A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. A. FOULSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Come and hear.

☞ REV. J. E. CHESHIRE WILL PREACH in GREEN HILL HALL, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at ¾ to 4 o'clock. Subject, by request—"Man's Moral and Legal Responsibility."

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by the Rev. HUGH WALLACE TORRENCE at 10¾ A. M. and quarter to 8 P. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. MILBY, 3¾ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ OFFICE OF THE
West Jersey Hotel Company,
No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

☞ CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t*4p]
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

☞ THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESTNUT Street, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM BARLOW,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1866. 6 25 m3t

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

LOST.

LOST.—SATURDAY A. M., LEATHER Pocket-Book, containing about $53 in country notes. A person was seen to pick it up at Third and Vine streets, and pass up Third. He will receive reward, and save trouble by returning it immediately to TELEGRAPH office. 1t*

LOST—BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND SANsom and Fifteenth and Walnut streets, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a Mercantile Library ticket and a small amount of money. A liberal reward will be given.
WILLIAM H. CARR,
1t* No. 409 WALNUT Street.

CAPE MAY HOP.

First Complimentary
AT
COLULBIA HOUSE,
1866.
This (Saturday) Evening, July 7, 1866.
MUSIC BY PROFESSOR B'RGFELD'S CELEBRATED BRASS AND STRING BAND. 1t

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherché* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.
Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M FILYA,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m*p

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices at SMITH & DREER'S,
1t* S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

DR. ALFRED M. SLOCUM HAS REMOVED to No. 624 N. TENTH Street. 1t*

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
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PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,

Preparatory to greatly enlarging our Store, we will sell out our STOCK on hand at a heavy discount.

PREPARATORY
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GREATLY ENLARGING
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OUR STORE,
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WE WILL SELL OUT
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OUR STOCK ON HAND
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OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.
6 30 stbsw4trp]

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS,
6 16 sw18 1j
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY.
No. VI.—FOR JULY 15.
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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly at 25 cents a number: $5·00 for the year (24 numbers); $3·00 for the half-year (12 numbers). Address,

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GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates. Via NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT RIVER, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.
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DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12 40, 2, 3·20, 4·40 and 5 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2 40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1¾ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS FOR Burlington and Bristol.—The fast and favorite steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) on SUNDAY, July 8, at 1·30 P. M., touching at Magargee's wharf, Kensington, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at all the above Landings. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 1t*

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TOMATO SOUP.
JUST RECEIVED,
The Celebrated Boston Club House
TOMATO SOUP.
A DELICIOUS ARTICLE FOR TABLE USE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 6 stuth3m*p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A SLIPPERY MEMORY AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Charles Rogers is unfortunate in having one of the poorest memories on record. He gets faces and names most wofully mixed up. It also appears that he is somewhat revengeful, and when these two failings are taken into account, it is not surprising that he comes to grief now and then. Yesterday such a mishap befell him.

Passing along De aware avenue, he espied a youth sitting upon a boat, and engaged in the wearisome pastime of "waiting for a bite." The boy had asked permission of the proper persons to cast his line in the waters thereabouts, and as he appeared to be respectable in his outfit and of a sober demeanor, this trifling favor was not denied him. Still, nobody appeared to know his name or antecedents.

In this respect Charles Rogers thought he had an immense advantage over the loungers about the pier. He knew the boy, he was certain of it; there could be no possible mistake about it. He had seen the boy in Liverpool. Why that should have aroused his wrath it is impossible to say. Perhaps he had an old-time grudge against this juvenile angler. If so, he could now take his revenge after a cool and deliberate fashion.

But Charles Rogers has a spice of carefulness in his nature. It was barely possible he thought, that this might not be the boy whom he had *seen* in Liverpool. So he questioned the youth upon that point. The boy assured his interlocutor that he had made a mistake; that he (Rogers) had never *seen* him (the boy) in that locality. This denial touched Charles Rogers on his sorest point, his failing memory. It likewise convinced him that he had made no mistake. So he called the boy a "liar," and forthwith picking him up by the seat of the pantaloons, he dropped him headforemost, but gently, into the Delaware.

The loungers about the pier not having seen the boy in Liverpool, and therefore having treasured up no grudge against him, attempted a rescue. To this Charles Rogers made violent objection, exclaiming:—"D—n him! let him drown." The boy was fished out, notwithstanding, and like a sensible boy, as he is, proceeded at once to the office of Alderman Dougherty, and caused a warrant to be issued against his assailant.

This was served by Officer Hawley, and when Charles Rogers was brought into the presence of the magistrate, he was terrified to find that it was necessary for him to give bail in the sum of $1500 to answer at Court for his fantastic proceedings.

ON A JAMBOREE.—Peter Brady, Thomas Brady, John Smith, Henry Ortz, and Oliver Faceley are all supposed to have been sober on the "Fourth." Yet they acted in a manner that was rather strange for men in their supposed condition. In the course of their tour about the town, they found themselves at a saloon in Turner's lane, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, kept by a German by the name of Montague.

The proprietor was present, as well as his wife, Peter Brady and his compeers thought it would be rare sport to put these good people to some inconvenience. So they pitched in after the most approved fashion. Doors, windows, and hot-house were demolished in a twinkling. It was what is commonly called "a regular smash." But this did not satisfy Peter Brady & Co. So they turned their attention to the proprietor and his wife, and also to a hired man who had appeared upon the scene.

These three unfortunates were terribly beaten, and Mrs. Montague was dragged from the saloon to the gate, a distance of forty yards or more, and there threatened with death. She was saved from this greater outrage by the timely interposition of a young lady, to whose expostulations the rioters persuaded themselves to listen.

When news of the disturbance was carried to the police station, Officers Aldrich and Walters were despatched to the scene and succeeded in arresting the whole gang. They were taken before Alderman Fitch, who held each of them in $2000 bail to answer at Court to the several charges of riot, assault and battery, and malicious mischief. It is to be hoped that Peter Brady & Co will obtain their just deserts.

HOT—HOT—HOT!—People sometimes talk about their blood boiling. If anybody has succeeded in sweltering through yesterday and to-day without being forced to make such a confession, we should be highly gratified to know of the locality in which he bestowed himself. We should envy him, as we last night envied the man in the moon, who looked so "cool and comfortable" as he sat complacently upon his mountain tops, with a broad grin upon his ample face.

In short, these two days have been almost insufferably hot. To compare them with that vague and indefinite sphere called "Tophet" affords us but slight relief. Although every one knows it has been fiery hot, we will give the quotations of Mercury, for the purpose of removing any doubts that may still linger in their minds.

Yesterday, at 9 A. M., it stood at 89 degrees, at 12 M. it had ascended to 92 degrees, at 3 P. M. it wavered at 96 degrees, and at 6 P. M it had suffered a slight fall, lodging at 94 degrees. To-day the opening was much more animated, the quotation at 9 A. M. being 94 degrees, but for some luscrutable reason at 12 M. it had gone no higher.

Can it be that the mercury has effected a lodgment at this point, and that we must stew and broil along, day and night, with 94 degrees in the shade? It looks like, and, what is worse, it feels like it.

A TOUR FOR THE DOG-DAYS.—Happy is he who can leave the city, even for a week or two, in these sweltering days when the thermometer plays the most fantastic tricks up among the nineties. He can find no better route for his travels than a trip over the Camden and Amboy and Belvidere Delaware Railroads, and their numerous connections with railroads leading East, North and West. This is the most direct route to Niagara Falls, the river St. Lawrence, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, the White Mountains, and all the other points of attraction in the northern and eastern sections of the country. If the cares of business limit the time of the pleasure-seeker, at any one of these places he can find at least a day or two of recreation, which will linger pleasantly in his memory until the cool of the autumn has returned. By purchasing tickets for these routes at No 828 Chesnut street, any one can have his baggage checked at his own door, by Graham's Baggage Express, through to any point, thus saving a world of trouble.

THE CORN EXCHANGE AND THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange, held this morning, Mr. Charles H. Cummings called the attention of the members to the terrible fire at Portland, Maine, and the suffering which has arisen therefrom.

Mr. L. G. Mytinger moved that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers. Mr. G. R. Tisdall seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The President was directed to telegraph to the Mayor of Portland to draw at sight on Job S. Ivins, the Treasurer of the Association, for the above amount.

FIRE! FIRE!—This destructive element is doing what it can in a small way to rival its ravages in Portland. Its success was not flattering this morning, however. At 3 o'clock a fire broke out in Funk's turning shop, in the rear of No. 309 Race street, doing very little damage.

At 5 o'clock A M. a hay-loft in Ennis street, below Beach, belonging to the Quentin estate, and occupied at present by Barney O'Rourke, likewise caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $500.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—In accordance with a resolution which passed the City Councils, indictments have been prepared, and will be duly presented, against John Given and the other City Commissioners, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the city, in awarding the contracts for stationery in 1865. It was expected that the decision in the contested election case of Weaver vs. Given would have been rendered to-day.

ESCAPE OF ROBBERS.—About 3:45 this morning the residence of Mrs. Kroll, No. 1919 Callowhill street, was entered by two thieves in the rear. Officers McLoughlin and Mitchell pursued them to the third story, when the robbers managed to effect their escape by getting through a bulk window.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon George Kockesperger was severely injured by being run over by his own wagon, which was heavily loaded, at Forty-eighth and Lancaster avenue. John Minor was also badly injured by being run over in Warren street, above Thirty-seventh.

GENERAL SHERMAN EXPECTED.—It is understood that General Sherman will arrive in Philadelphia on Monday next, and at half-past ten o'clock on Monday evening he will be tendered the compliment of a serenade at the Union League Rooms.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—John Collins was arrested yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Maria Janson, at Tenth and Arch streets, of $9 44. Collins was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 bail. The money was found in his possession.

ROBBING A SLEEPING MAN.—About 3 o'clock this morning a man was sleeping on a step in the street, when another man, named John C. Wilkins, tried to rob him. Wilkins was arrested, and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 bail.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon Michael Bradley was found dead at Second and Chatham streets. The Coroner was summoned.

DEATH OF GARRICK MALLERY, ESQ.—The venerable Judge Mallery, the oldest active member of the bar of this city, died yesterday. Judge Mallery, who lived to the good old age of fourscore years, was born in Massachusetts, but received his education at Yale College, where he graduated early in the present century.

Following the profession of a school teacher at first, he studied law meanwhile, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, residing at the time at Wilkesbarre, in this State, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice.

Entering political life in 1825, he went first to the State Legislature, in which his record was clear and strong. A few years after, he was appointed by the Governor to the Presiding Judgeship of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Berks.

Resigning this position in 1836, Judge Mallery resumed the practice of the law in this city, soon rising to the front rank of the profession, especially in all questions pertaining to the titles to land.

He was also employed for a long time as the principal legal adviser of the Camden and Amboy and other leading railroads.

Judge Mallery had been married three times, and was allied to many of the principal families in the State. On Monday next there will be a meeting of the bar of this city, at which the proper honors will be paid his memory.

ACCIDENT.—John McNabb, a laborer at Hall & Heston's coal yard, Hestonville, had his hand and foot so terribly mangled yesterday by being run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, that amputation of both limbs had to be performed. He was taken to his residence at Fifty-fourth and Pear streets.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—The Philadelphia Division, S of T., will hold a temperance meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on the Big Stand in Independence Square, entrance on Chesnut street.

STORE ROBBERY.—Last evening John Croning went into the store of Joseph Jewell, at Sixteenth and Market streets, and stole a coat and other articles. He was held in $600 bail by Alderman Jones.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a slight fire took place at No. 633 Barclay street. A bed was destroyed, but no further damage was done.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—Michael Brady, fifty years of age, was sunstruck yesterday at Howard and Birch streets, and died from the effects of the same.

DOCTOR PAUL M. BRENAN.—This eminent physician and surgeon is celebrated for his ability in examining all diseases. His knowledge as a Diagnostician is superior to any physician in the United States. He can tell the disease, no matter what it is, or by what cause produced, and will cure the same if the case is curable. He prepares and administers all his own medicines; they are pure, safe, and reliable. All persons suffering from disease, should see the Doctor at once. Consultations free. Principal office, No. 58 south Third street. Hours from 10 to 1. Branch office, No. 835 Race street. Hours, 3 to 8 P. M.

THOSE SKELETON LINEN SUITS we are now selling give universal satisfaction this warm weather, which is saying a great deal. Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental.

DIED.

SPARHAWK.—On the evening of the 6th instant, HORACE KNEASS, infant son of Samuel and Sarah A. Sparhawk, aged 19 months.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

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CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

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DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,

6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 23 North SIXTH Street. DYOTT & CO., 4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL QUALITIES,

ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.

LEATHER AND GILT.

STONE AND GILT.

SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem eve pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a drop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the dami far voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev Alex. J. Hamilton,	Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
George H Stuart,	Miss Lilie B. Lewis,
William Warnock,	Mrs F E Belding,
Rev George Brinckhurst,	Mrs. James J. Allen,
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs R. L Rutter,
E. A. Turpin,	Miss Anna Moore,
John Berry,	Miss Carrie Cox,
Wm. J., son of Dr Gursey.	Mrs. E. K. Ellenbrey,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,	Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M D	Mrs. J. M Bradford,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Miss Fannie Knowles,
J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
D. W. T. Rivemes,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
J. E. Bailey,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Mrs Anna Taylor,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Alexander G. Catteli,	Miss Rebecca W. Altemus

NEW YORK.

C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs. Rev. H. Loomis.
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollick, M. D.	Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Robie U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kinsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs. George H. Norton,
Rev. D H. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Meikle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E N. Southworth.	

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done.'

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer, it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity and I have related thus minutely its action in my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR. GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done. JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "What!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [6 12 tusstf

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE

No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

No. 97 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Senate.

Mr. Morgan, (N. Y.) presented a lengthy remonstrance from the New York Chamber of Commerce, against the Tariff bill. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson, (Md.) Trumbull, (Ills.) Sumner (Mass.), and Fessenden, (Me.), participated, took place on a motion to receive the report of the minority of the Committee of Fifteen.

A resolution was finally adopted that the paper presented by Mr. Johnson be received as the news of the minority, but that in receiving it the Senate do not establish a precedent for the future.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) reported from the Judiciary Committee, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a number of petitions. Among them was one for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky and one for the speedy trial by court-martial of Jefferson Davis.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) made an appeal to the House in regard to the various army bills pending before the two Houses. He said he had an interview, the other day with General Grant and the Secretary of War, both of whom urge the necessity of a bill being passed immediately, as there was a pressing demand for more troops than can be enlisted under the present law.

It appeared to him that the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate were determined to recommend action on no army bill emanating from the House, preferring, he supposed, to have the credit of originating it. He therefore proposed, with the unanimous consent of the House, to report back the Senate bill referred some time ago to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, to move that the House bill be adopted as a substitute for it, to call for the previous question, pass the Senate bill as so amended, and then let the disagreement between the two Houses be reconciled by a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) objected.

Mr Kasson (Iowa), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Niblack (Ind.), the Committee on Appropriations were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of citizens of Venango county, Pennsylvania, asking an appropriation for the discoverer of petroleum, and the same was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.), from the Conference Committee on the bill further to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to. The points of controversy were as to mere matters of detail.

The House resumed, as the regular business in the morning hour, the consideration of the Senate bill to grant land titles in California.

Relief for the Portland Sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—The citizens held a meeting to-day, and authorized Acting Mayor Jones to notify the Mayor of Portland that he would at once honor a draft for $10,000 in aid of the sufferers by the late terrible conflagration. Liberal contributions are being made, and the amount will doubtless be much exceeded.

The Weather at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The weather to-day is the warmest that has been known here for several years. The thermometer indicates 100 degrees in the shade.

Several cases of sun-stroke are reported, one of which has proved fatal.

The Confirmation of Sloanaker Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There was no Executive session of the Senate yesterday, and consequently the reported confirmation of A. B. Sloanaker on that day is not correct.

The Weather.

BOSTON, July 7.—The thermometer started this morning at 85, and at 10 o'clock reached 94 degrees in the shade.

Arrived, steamer *Norman*, from Philadelphia.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 95½; Illinois Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 99½; Pennsylvania Coal, 51½; Canton Company, 55½; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 67½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; Tennessee 6s, 91; Carolinas 85½; Georgias, 111; Treasury 7 30s, 103½; 10-40s, 98½; 5-20s, 105½; United States Coupon 6s, 108½; Gold, 138½.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour is dull. Wheat steady; new white $3 05@3 10. Corn active with an advancing tendency. White $1 16@1 18; yellow 98 cents. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork is quoted at $34. Sugar steady. Whisky dull at $2 27.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court in Banc—President Judge Sharswood and Judges Stroud and Hare.—Judgments were entered in the following cases this morning:—

Catherwood vs. Alexander. Exceptions to auditor's report recommitted to the auditor, that the parties excepting may demand an issue according to law.

Steel vs. Foy. Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

The current and deferred motion lists were then taken up and disposed of.

Court of Common Pleas—President Judge Allison.—Judgments were entered in the following cases this morning, the opinion of the Court in each case being delivered by the President Judge:—

Simpson & Neali vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Exceptions to the award of a jury to assess damages for the taking of a wharf on the Delaware river by the Railroad Company. Exceptions sustained, and the report referred back to jury for reconsideration.

Callahan vs. Callahan. Rule for divorce. Ordered that the Examiner's report be approved, but that the decree of divorce be not made until the two years have expired, in which time the husband can offer to take his wife back.

Wagner & De Haven. Rule to take off nonsuit discharged.

Luke J. Gaines' estate. Exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions to the doctor's claim sustained. The others dismissed.

German Lutheran Congregation. Exceptions to Examiners' Report relative to the application of the Trustees for order to sell real estate of the corporation, and apply the proceeds to the erection of other church buildings and school houses. The property includes the burial ground on Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets, the whole being valued at $180 000. The Court sustain the exceptions on the ground, that due notice of the meeting of the congregation to determine the question of selling the property was not given, and the matter is therefore referred back to the congregation for their action, after due notice to the members.

The following charters were approved by the Court:—

The Unitarian Society, of Germantown.
Kaal Kadosh Neveh Samuel.
St. John's Reformed Church, of West Philadelphia.
The Boarding Home for Young Women.
Jewish Hospital Association.

The following charters were rejected:—

The Belmont Building Association.
Hand-in-Hand Mutual Benefit Society.
North Philadelphia Building Association.
Industrial Building Association.
Independent Daughters of the Union.
Rising Sun M. E Church.
Masonic Relief Association.
Kensington Mutual Co-operative Association.
Mercantile Reading Association.

In rejecting these charters Judge Allison stated that many of them had evidently been prepared by persons who were not familiar with the meaning of legal terms.

All cases remaining undisposed of will be decided on next Saturday, including the City Commissioner contested election case.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARDS.

$5000 U S 5-20s 65	105	100 sh Heat R	19½
$4000 Un Can bs	25	400 sh do	b60 19½
$4000 do	b60 25½	100 sh do	19½
$2000 Sch Nav 6s 82	79½	100 sh do	b30. 19½
$800 do	c 79	200 sh Cata pf	35
$3000 Phila 6s new	96½	500 sh do	35½
200 sh Big Mount	b5 4½	100 sh do	35½
400 sh St Nich Coal	2½	200 sh do	b60 36
500 sh Ocean	6½	100 sh do	36
500 sh do	b30 6	6 sh Union Pas R	41
50 sh Irwin	4		

A MYSTERY UNVEILED.

The Head of a Murdered Man Preserved for Three Years, and then Brought into Court as Evidence to Establish its Identity—The Murderer Captured.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 28.

In the *Daily Gazette* of Tuesday, May 12, 1863, we published the following:—

"HORRIBLE MURDER IN POWESHIEK COUNTY.—Last Friday week two California emigrants, with a wagon and span of horses, stopped for the night at the residence of a farmer named Monath, five miles east of Brooklyn, Poweshiek county. The travelers stated that they were brothers from Wisconsin. It soon became apparent that they were far from being as friendly with each other as members of the same family should be. The younger, a youth of about eighteen years of age, showed Mr. Monath several bruises on his throat inflicted during a severe choking received at the hands of the elder brother. On Saturday morning they started on their journey, but not without quarrelling before they went. Mr Monath, however, saw no more of them.

Last Thursday a woman residing a short distance west of Mr. Monath, being on a search for a cow in a tract of timber about half a mile from the residence of Mr. Monath, was attracted to a thicket by a curiosity to ascertain the cause of a bad smell, as of decaying animal matter. On investigation she found the headless body of a man exposed to view. The neighbors were summoned, and while some went for the Coroner and others for a coffin, two or three sat down on a log in sight of the body, but some distance off to avoid the smell. The attention of one was soon drawn to some flies gathering around a mass of leaves, etc. Examining closely and removing the surface, he found a human head placed erect, the features uninjured, and the life expression of countenance still retained.

This Mr. Monath recognized as the younger of the two California emigrants who had stood at his house nearly a week before. Further investigation revealed the fact that on the Saturday evening previous to this discovery the elder of the two travellers had driven into Brooklyn alone; had there hitched up his horses, stated that he had forgotten a hatchet where he had camped the night before; returned shortly afterwards; threw a bundle into the wagon and drove on. The bundle is supposed to have contained the boots and coat of the deceased. The supposed murderer was afterwards seen in Grinnell, still going West. The sheriff of Poweshiek county, accompanied by a man who can identify the murderer, started in pursuit on Saturday last and while it is to be earnestly hoped, succeed in finding him and bringing him to justice. The horrible event has created intense excitement in Poweshiek county and vicinity.

Unfortunately, the hopes entertained when the above item was written were not realized, and all efforts to secure the arrest of the murderer or even to obtain an identification of the murdered man proved futile. Fortunately, however, one of the citizens of Brooklyn, who had taken an interest in the matter, had more thoughtfulness and foresight than is usually evinced in such cases. The gentleman Dr. Conway, of Brooklyn, took charge of the head of the murdered man, and carefully preserving it in spirits, kept it in readiness for future developments. At length a chain of circumstantial evidence seemed to point to a young man named Kirk Vincent as the murderer, and last Friday week he was arrested at his home near Cambridge, Illinois, and on that and the following day he underwent a legal examination.

At this examination it was shown that rather more than three years ago Vincent left Cambridge with his cousin, Claiborne Showers, for the West, and after an absence of two years or more returned alone, denying all knowledge of the whereabouts of Showers. It was claimed that the time of the departure from Cambridge corresponds so nearly with the date of the murder near Brooklyn as to leave intervening days enough to allow for the journey from one point to the other. But the real difficulty was seen to lie in the identification of the murdered body. To meet this, Dr Conway was in attendance, and in the crowded Court room, in the presence of several hundred persons who well knew young Showers, that gentlemen opened a tin pail, the top of which was covered with black oil-cloth, closely tied down, and to the astonishment and horror of the bystanders, exhibited a human head, the perfect features of which were at once and positively identified by hundreds of persons as the countenance of Claiborne Showers.

The evidence thus adduced could not be evaded, and Vincent was held to bail, to await a requisition on Governor Oglesby from Governor Stone. Some surprise was expressed by citizens of this State that a murderer should be liberated on bail; but the laws of Illinois provide that in case of murder, where the proof of guilt is not clear and direct, bail shall be accepted.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

OHIO.—The Congressional Convention of the Eighteenth (Cleveland) District will be held on Tuesday next. The contest between the present incumbent, Spalding, and R. C. Parsons, is very energetic, and the *Herald* (Spalding) and *Leader* (Parsons) are filled with the discussion of the matter. It is a singular fact that the competitors were law partners until Mr. Spalding was elected to Congress, and, of course, held joint and amiable possession of the same office. Mr. Parsons has had a valuable legislative experience, and is entirely sound upon the questions of the day. Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter to the *Leader*, in favor of the renomination of Mr. Spalding. George H. Pendleton will probably run as Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District.—Seven Democratic gentlemen declare their willingness to succeed Mr. Le Blond of the Fifth District.—There has been some opposition to the re-election of Gen. Garfield in the Nineteenth District; but the Hon. Darius Caldwell having withdrawn, the field is left clear for Mr. Garfield.—General George W. Morgan, ex-Democratic candidate for the Governorship, is the nominee for Congress from the Thirteenth District, now represented by Columbus Delano.—At the Copperhead State Convention on the 28th ult., Vallandigham was the hero of the occasion, and as the *N.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 2.—Mayor Hardwicke, of Montreal, issues a proclamation against red-nosed Canadians wearing green spectacles, as it is plainly raising the Green above the Red. This joke is the result of the hot weather.

Tuesday, 3.—Congressman Hooper amends the Tariff bill in the House, by adding 4 cents on "Railway frogs." We would suggest a consequent additional tax on the Telegraph taxpo es used on the road. This remark is the result of the state of the weather.

Wednesday, 4.—Presentation of the war-flags to the State, from General Meade to Governor Curtin; also, Chesnut Street Bridge thrown open; the Mayor issues a proclamation against any "squibs" being thrown out in reference to these events.

Thursday, 5.—South Penn Hose and Lafayette Hose Companies have their annual riot. These companies not being able to keep cool, ought not to be allowed any *hose* at all.

Friday, 6.—Railroad men in Convention at Musical Fund Hall. They invite the co-operation of the iron men of the State. We suppose that being iron, instead of flesh and blood, they could better stand the heat.

Saturday, 7.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor finds no term in which to express his opinion of the weather, except it be the "heated term:" he would simply say that the weather has very very much moderated since the last "cold snap."

GRAND TOUR OF THE SERIES EDITOR!

Up the Ascent and Over the Chesnut Street Bridge in Safety!—The First Tourists of the Season!—Triumphant Success of the Contractors!

The morning of the "Fourth" opened punctually as advertised in our columns, when we, after taking a *warm* breakfast, sought the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to take the car that should bear our precious freight over the Chesnut Street Bridge, that structure that had been run upon so much by others that we had fears that it might possibly be worn out before it was finished; but we were disappointed. Taking our position upon the curbstone at the starting-point named, we had behind us the beautiful building of the Merchants' Exchange, where everybody meet (except merchants) to talk over bargains, and where the "bulls" and "bears" toss their stock and their customers, and sometimes themselves, and outside of which the newsboys and bootblacks toss their pennies, and alternately, like their older prototypes, "blacken" or "polish" others as their interest dictates. On the opposite corner once stood the "National Safety," but the depositors one morning commenced an attack upon the vaults of the concern, which vaulting ambition on their part necessitated a change of base on the part of the "National," and now it is gone.

Taking car 29, Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway, we were soon under way, and the first object of interest that greeted us on that hot morning was a gentleman with a hose and cart, with a hogshead of water on it, and

THE HOGSHEAD LEAKING BADLY.

while the driver was wholly unconscious of this waste of pure Schuylkill water, notwithstanding the calls of a benevolent gentleman on the sidewalk to that effect. Further on the route we passed the building formerly the St. James, the hotel where the Board of Brokers had been so often ted, and who have recently purchased it, imitating the nobleman who was so pleased with the "Punch and Judy" show at the races, bought the box and apparatus in order that he might have at his own mansion one continued Epsom Day. A little distance westward is the "Market Department" of the city. What is done there nobody knows. It used to be the "Highway Department," and nothing was done there then, and though the Highwaymen have left, there are others *stealing* in and out of the doors of the building—if not of the safe, with no business apparently on hand.

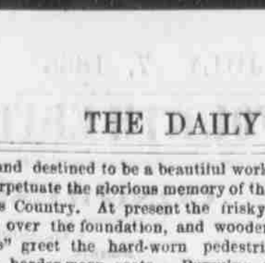
Now to our right looms up Independence Hall, though during the war they took the looms away, and there is the Stand for the children of the Commonwealth, which means, in this case, uncommon poverty, considering they are dependent on the State, although people known as the State's public *servants* are very well kept, and very much like *bosses;* and if the *children* of the Commonwealth fare half as well as the servants, there will be many a fatted calf killed before the year is ended. To the left of the Grand Stand will be seen the commencement of another structure that will, in all probability, come to a grand stand, but now known as the New Court House.

A little further on our way, and on the opposite side of the street, is Washington Square.

THE SITE OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

is here, containing its corner-stone, laid B. C. 741, and destined to be a beautiful work of art, to perpetuate the glorious memory of the Father of his Country. At present the frisky squirrel hops over the foundation, and wooden "toadstools" greet the hard-worn pedestrian with their harder-worn seats. Pursuing our way westwardly leisurely, rendered more leisurely by the leisurely travel of a couple of drays on our track, we intercept at Ninth street the line of the Union Passenger Railroad, that runs almost anywhere through the city except straight, and is dignified by being a mail-route, and having the privilege of running on Sundays. On the corner was a large white public building supposed to be the residence of the Naiad Queen, as there was no other name on the doors, and it had abundantly plastered over it the information that she would be there tonight. Nothing of interest occurred now (if we except the Western Spar Hausse, where they pay four per cent. interest) until we arrived at Broad street, where stands in sight the Union League Rooms and the Academy of Natural Sciences, within whose walls are many rare specimens of nature, alive and stuffed, particularly in the League Rooms on banqueting days. As we proceed jingling on our way, Rittenhouse Square greets our eyes with its green trees and nurses; further on are the granite hills, with several men chiselling the granite away, or chiselling away at the granite, and the goats seeming to recognize in the hard stone a semblance to their native hills in Manayunk. We now make a sudden turn to the right and come in sight of a branch of the Philadelphia Gas Works. This is not the celebrated works that has so figured in print; no book or pamphlet has been written on these works, they have not even a Page on them yet, but lay alike unhonored and unsung.

We have now arrived at the main object of our journey, THE BRIDGE, and commence the ascent of the eastern slope.



THE GUARD

who sits at the threshold of this structure, and whose massive form is completely thrown into the shade, not by the structure itself, but by an old door which he uses for that purpose, is probably a returned volunteer—from Canada; his clothing is sparse (he needs but little this weather), and his wheelbarrow near him shows that this day, by the completion of the bridge, like "Othello," his "occupation's gone."

We experienced a most delightful sensation as we began to gain the summit of the structure, and we thought how would the writers of all those wicked slurs on the bridge feel if they could be where we were, to "view the landscape o'er." At our feet the beautiful and sluggish Schuylkill rolled its tide: the gentle canal boatmen stopped a moment from beating their mules as they looked overhead at the arches that had sprung across the stream as if by magic (the derricks and things having been taken away), the barrels of crude petroleum on the wharves giving a "smell of oil" here, if not at the regions, and the sloops, which the conductor of our car said had to "strike" their masts to go under the bridge, but which, by-the-way, seemed very queer to us, for if they would lower them they could go under without striking them. Time would fail us to give a just account of the objects of interest connected with this work of art. The number of bolts that were driven into the bridge, and the number that fell into the water; the number of piles sunk, and the piles of stamps also sunk; the blockheads of granite and other material used in its construction, must remain for the future penny-a-liner. Our object was to go over it, to satisfy ourselves that it was finished. We passed the bridge, we are happy to say, in safety, and continued on our route.

Passing into the rural district of West Philadelphia, our cars, after riding a few squares, were greeted by the

"HORN OF THE HUNTSMAN,"

as it sounded o'er the hill, and which, when he came in sight, proved to be a hunter of rags, who took this melodious way of making known the fact that "he was in rags," and didn't care who knew it. The numoer of graveyards along the route suggested to us that it would be policy for the company not to run their cars at the "witching hour of night, when churchyards yawn," as some of them might take in cars, passengers, and all, in one of their yawns, so frightfully close does the road run to a number of them.

We arrived far out into the country before our new gum-elastic ticket had been exhausted, and we are pleased to say, before our horses were also, although they were nearer to it than the tickets. Much pleased that this Fourth of July dawns upon a united people and a united bridge across the Schuylkill at Chesnut street; for we confess that, at one time in our history, croakers and false prophets said we would not live to see that day.

Dangerous.

The question as to whether Petroleum will explode, is now settled by recent terrible explosions in the oil districts, including Culver, Penn & Co., the Petroleum Bank, and others.

WHAT THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE WILL DO WITH NAP. III. Stir up his Gaul.

THE "HEATED TERM."—The term by which we express our opinion of the weather.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.—A Mr. Palmer recently delivered a lecture at the Round Tower, Clondalkin, Ireland, to prove that the round towers of Ireland were erected by the Phœnicians for the worship of Baal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATUEDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music tree of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms ironting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 31 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.
Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23stuth2wrp

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning. Bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLZKOM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
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Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

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Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

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SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

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Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

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These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

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Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

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5 00 P. M. Cape May Express.

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The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

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UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
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LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
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COAL,
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Above Poplar, East Side. [62

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Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
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WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
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LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire England, and Bryan Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 9 tuthsl6t*

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
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If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1865.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
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For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 5

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CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
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ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
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For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
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Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 26 3mrp

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Von Bismark's Ambition and its Results.

From the Times.

There is nothing certainly in the character or past career of the great Prussian statesman, Von Bismark, to call forth the esteem of any lover of liberty and popular rights in Europe. He has been the uncompromising supporter and unscrupulous advocate of extreme monarchical right in Prussia. If he had his way, the Prussian Parliament would have ceased to be anything but a subservient council of the King. He has treated its rights and dignity with the most contemptuous disdain, and has even ventured openly to break up a popular singing festival in Cologne, because the Liberal party expressed its views in some of the social gatherings. While he is at the helm the liberals of his country have no faith in any policy he may propose, or any war which he may lead. They hate him as the worst enemy of popular freedom in Germany. It is this deep distrust or Bismark that has prompted so many of the addresses and public meetings opposed to the war. All the large towns of Prussia, the centres of manufacture, and especially the Rhine provinces, are filled with great numbers of citizens of liberal opinions, and their opposition to the monarchical leader, as well as their natural dread of the results of a great contest in Germany, render them cold, or opposed to the approaching struggle with Austria.

And yet, with all the past sins of Von Bismark against liberty, and the present opposition to him from the liberal party, we are inclined to believe that events may ultimately make him unconsciously the great instrument for popular freedom throughout Germany. He is evidently a man such as Germany has not had since Von Stein, or perhaps even the great Frederick; a statesman of great plans, of unbounded ambition for his country, and the most persistent resolution and unscrupulous audacity. He has that quality which one does not see often in Germans, of going direct to his practical object with the most unswerving will. His aims for Prussia are of no petty kind. He means to make of her a naval power through the ports of the Duchies. This object he has carried through against the opposition of all Europe—first in combination with Austria, and now in her teeth; and at this moment Prussia holds the coast of the Baltic up to the frontier of Denmark, and in all probability will continue to hold it for centuries. This is the first prize he has won for the kingdom. But he aims at more. His apparent purpose is to finally terminate the struggle of centuries of Prussia with Austria within the German Confederation—to complete Frederick's work by breaking down the ancient empire, and reducing her power in Germany to that of Bavaria or Saxony, and in the process he no doubt counts on remodelling the Confederation, and placing Prussia at the head, perhaps absorbing a number of the minor States.

His plans seem to have been laid with consummate art and carried through with an all-subduing resolution. It is evident that each act in the great European drama, whether in Italy, France, Prussia, or the Principalities, has a bond of unity of plan, and that some great organizing brain is at the head. Italy arms step by step with Prussia, the throne of Roumania is occupied by a Prussian Prince, Napoleon comes out at the proper moment denouncing the great pact on which the Austrian Empire can claim some of its fairest provinces, a Congress is so called that the burden of war is made to rest on Austria's shoulders by her refusal, a French army is gathering on the eastern frontier, Holstein is occupied by Prussians on one side and on the other the German Diet is defied, while six hundred thousand Prussian soldiers silently concentrate in Silesia and on the borders of Saxony.

Here is a network of warlike and diplomatic movements, all having the same apparent object—the united attacking and humbling of Austria—extending from the mouths of the Danube and the shores of the Baltic to Italy and France. If one mind is not probably at the centre of them, we can only say it is a remarkable coincidence of singular events tending to the same end. Certainly, to the general observer, it appears that Italy, Prussia, France, and Roumania are moving as pieces in one vast game, conducted by one skilful player.

Now, it need not be said that to a man like Count Bismark his end is everything, his means nothing. He has no conscience. He has no such physical Teutonic hesitancy about the inconsistency of his means with his objects. He goes direct to the end. For the sake of humbling Austria and exalting Prussia he would embrace democracy itself. He will soon see that his great hindrances are the distrust of the liberal party and the opposition of the democrats of Germany. As those obstacles increase, he will inevitably call for universal suffrage; he will break up the Diet and invoke the sympathy of liberal Germany by summoning another with universal suffrage, and under the provisions of the laws of 1848. He will become the liberal of the liberals. He must have money, and having exhausted all available means, he will summon the Prussian Parliament, and in the king's name, yield everything for the sake of subsidies.

The Prussians, as did the English, may gain their constitutional privileges through the war needs of their sovereign. Then the war-cry of the once reactionary statesman to Germany will be, a "Liberal and United Germany!" He will crush the smaller States to elevate Prussia. And as all students of German history know, the greatest obstacles to German unity and popular liberty have been the great number of small principalities and petty kingdoms. Though he advances his own kingdom in the interest of monarchy, and breaks down the smaller States for the sake of absolutism, he may be really working in the interests of liberty and popular right.

The Twin Cherries.

From the Tribune.

When Messrs. Randall, Dixon & Co. issued a call for a National Convention to meet next month in Philadelphia, they seemed to invite and expect that said Convention should embody the sentiment and express the predominant convictions of the Union party—of *that* Union party which sternly resisted and subdued the Rebellion—of *that* Union party which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and elected them over McClellan and Pendleton. We said at once—This call is a fraud: its authors do not expect nor desire the attendance of delegates who shall faithfully represent the Union party: they desire and expect to carry off a mere salvage of this party (composed mainly of office-holders) and unite it with the Democratic-McClellan party of 1864, thereby securing to the latter the government of the country. This statement was denounced and stigmatized; but a few days have sufficed to demonstrate its truth. The Union party of 1861-5 disowns this Convention—repudiates the authority of Randall & Co. to call it—refuses to attend or countenance it. Not ten of the 180 members of Congress chosen by the Unionists of 1864-5 gives this Convention any sort of countenance; while on the other hand, their adversaries have, to a man, made haste to ratify and second the call, and to urge their party to be fully and ably represented therein. Forty of the chosen representatives, and General L. H. Rousseau, have united in this recommendation: and we presume the half-dozen whose names do not appear were absent from Washington, and will sign on their return. Thus the Randall Convention will be essentially a gathering of those who resolved at Chicago, in 1864, that the war for the Union had been a failure, and nominated accordingly. The journals which upheld the Rebellion to the last are nearly all urging that "the South" shall be fully and strongly represented; so we shall have at Philadelphia a full Convention of those who maintained the Rebellion, and those who insisted that it should not, and could not be put down, but a very small percentage of those who insisted that it could and should be. Meantime, the cooing and billing of the predestined compatriots of 1867-8 goes on with ever-increasing fervor and reciprocal delight.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, whereat Mayor Hoffman presided, and Messrs. Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward were the foremost invited guests. Both responded lovingly, urging the restoration of the States, but never hinting that their loyal, faithful colored people ought to be at all considered in such restoration. Their ex-Rebels are all to be restored to power (to which we do not object) but the four millions of their people who contributed one hundred and eighty thousand soldiers to the Union armies and never a regiment to the Rebel, are to be trampled under foot. "Restoration" for them means slavery; is it a wonder that neither they nor their friends are enraptured at the prospect?

Governor Seward stood through forty honorable years the consistent, conspicuous, determined, detested adversary of the influences which have borne sway in Tammany Hall. Yet he writes to the sachems as though only a lovers' quarrel had momentarily estranged them. Hear him:—

"I have had some differences, in my time, with the Tammany Society; but I long ago forgot them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and honor the anniversary of National Independence; and the further fact that, during the recent civil war, the Tammany Society sent its sons to fight for the Union, and with unswerving fidelity heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggles with sedition. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles now avowed, I hail the Tammany Society as *a true Union League.*"

—There were members of the Tammany Society who fought in the Union, as there were others who fought in the Rebel armies; but it is not true that "the Tammany Society, with unswerving fidelity, heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggles with sedition." In the darkest hours of our contest, Tammany Hall re-elected Ben. Wood to Congress, knowing that he never gave, and never would give, a vote in favor of suppressing the Rebellion. Tammany Hall elected and re-elected to Congress John W. Chanler, whose heart was as thoroughly with the Rebellion as was Ben. Wood's. And, in the gloomiest days of our great struggle, the Tammany orater of the Fourth delivered to a crowd of delighted Democrats, a lecture on Edmund Burke, written expressly to show that the slave-holding Rebels were fighting for the identical cause upheld by our fathers in their Revolutionary struggle, and never could, because they never ought, to be overcome.

Let all men understand that the Randall Convention of August 14 is to be a Convention of the Pro-slavery Sham Democracy—that it is designed and engineered to pave the way to their restoration to power. A few Randalls and Raymonds are to be taken in, used to convert the minority of 1864 into a majority in 1868, and are to be paid the lowest price at which they can be had; but there is no thought of abandoning for their sake the distinctive hatreds, nor even the distinctive name, of the down-with-the-nigger-and-up-with-the-Rebel party. Its objects, its instincts, its oracles, will be the same that they have been—its success will be the downfall of all that triumphed with Lincoln and Grant. Let those who wish the country delivered over to the spirit evinced in the draft riots of 1863 adhere to the Randall-Niblack Convention; but let all others beware of it!

Wendell Phillips on Congress and the President—The Old Liberty Party to be Revived.

From the Herald.

The usual convention of the Anti-slavery Society took place at Framingham, Massachusetts, on the 4th instant, no doubt for the special purpose of giving Wendell Phillips an opportunity to have his say on the political questions of the day. As might have been expected, this high priest of the old abolition party exposed the duplicity of the party leaders in Congress, and denounced both the President and the radicals. Phillips, having fought his way into prominence in the ranks of the old liberty party and in the Anti-Slavery Society, and lived to see the adoption of his ideas of abolition of slavery, now insists that it shall be made perfect by the adoption of universal negro suffrage. On that point he will accept no compromises or half-way measure, but insists upon having universal suffrage or nothing. He finds that neither the President nor Congress is ready to grant it in the shape that he wants it; and, as a matter of course, his speech at Framingham is filled with denunciations. The President, however, is let off very easy, compared with the accusations against the radicals in Congress. His indictment against the latter, if anything, exceeds Mr. Phillips' usual vigorous style. This prophet and leader of the old abolition faction informed his followers gathered around him, that "the President has no policy, simply a plot," while Congress "has betrayed us, and is demoralizing the popular heart."

The great point made against the President is that he is the leader of the South, their general-in-chief, encamped in the White House, assisting that section in rallying the broken lines in an effort to restore, as closely as possible, the Union as it was. But with all this he believes that Mr. Johnson is anxious to be elected President in 1868, and would be willing to give negro suffrage to secure that point. But while the President, according to high priest Phillips' views of the matter, is ready to go that far, he holds that Congress has surrendered the point at issue, and that the only purpose of the radicals is to bridge over the fall elections, in the hope of saving the party. They have proposed in the amendments to the Constitution to compromise the question of suffrage by a change of basis of representation. As a matter of course Mr. Phillips opposes these amendments, declares that they will never be ratified, and what is more, that the Republican leaders in Congress know that they will not be and do not want them adopted. "I do not," says Phillips, "disgrace the whole proceedings when I say that it is a party trick. It is got up to serve a purpose, to kill time until after the election and get rid of a pressing emergency." But if it should by chance succeed, "then the negro will be given defenseless into the hands of his former master." Such is the view given of the action of Congress, which he characterizes as statesmanship of compromise and hypocrisy, in which he and his friends can take no part or lot in its consummation. Since neither the President nor Congress comes up to the standard of the old anti-slavery faction, and neither of the old parties of the day intend to adopt the idea that that class are laboring for, it has become necessary to look to other means and other sources for the accomplishment of their purposes.

The plan for all this has been hit upon. Wendell Phillips finds, by looking over history, that two great elements control governments—land and the ballot-box. The class which owns land will be able to mould the government. This, in his view, is the reason why the South desires to keep the lands out of the hands of the negroes. If they can only succeed in accomplishing that, the people who have heretofore held the supremacy in that section will be able to resist all efforts at their overthrow by revolution in their midst. Lands and the ballot-box for the negro are, therefore, indispensable to the success of Wendell Phillips' great idea. Unable to prevail upon the Republican party to engraft this upon its creed, he proposes to organize a party with that as its platform, and go before the people battling for that great principle. In other words, to revive the old Liberty or Abolition party of twenty years ago, and carry on the same system of tactics, adopting the cry of "Land and ballot for the negroes," in the place of abolition of slavery. Mr. Phillips admits that it may take them ten or fifteen years to secure their final success, but he is certain that they will triumph in the end. This will bring a new party in the field, and will take from the present Republican organization all that class of men who, like Wendell Phillips, are honest in their convictions, and prefer principles to party and official position. It will probably make a diversion in this way in the Northern States of upwards of two hundred thousand votes, and thus control a sufficient number of votes to more than hold the balance of power between the other two parties. Thus, at the very time when the conservative portion of the Republican party is preparing to hold a convention and cut loose from the radical wing, the honest portion of the balance, or the old anti-slavery element, has become so disgusted with the policy of the party in Congress that it is inaugurating a new movement in which the watchword shall be land and ballot for the negro, and opposition to all compromise of that principle. This is the result of the efforts of the radicals in Congress to save their party and bridge over the coming elections.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerrally recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
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William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
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John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
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L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
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T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Smith's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellton, second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Masimnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
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Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your ITAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Five Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 810 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, waterclosets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, sinks, railroads, hospitals, prisons, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 6 3m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 thstu8m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 195

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN
SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspepsic of more than years' standing.

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; it used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to a strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
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AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!
Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.
A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.
Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION
IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis,* or Affections of the *Throat,* I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

DEAR SIRS:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
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SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 16 sl3t

GRACE'S
CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
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CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
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CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

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MEDICAL.

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

NEEDLES',
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 528 §

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ASH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN SMITH and LEWIS R. SMITH, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLAEK ROGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 5 thstu5t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths6 No. 510 RACE Street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 5 thstu6t U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1129 GIRARD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at ISLINGTON LANE, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the buildings, etc., heretofore known as

CAMP CADWALLADER.

Viz:—
29 frame buildings, with shingle roofs.
7 frame sinks.
1 sentry box.
1 flag staff, with ball and vane.
4 double-lever iron force pump (Burnham's patent)
6 wooden pumps.
7 wooden hydrants, with lead attachments.
3 iron fire plugs.
59 window sashes, assorted.
8 table tops and 22 trestles.
5 desks.
14 tables.
81 wooden benches.
2 wooden wash troughs.
2 carpenters' benches.
80 feet office railing.
Counter, sheiving, drawers, etc.
1490 feet picket fence.
3418 feet board fence, 12 feet high, containing about 89,000 feet rough boards and hemlock scantling, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
2 large lots of firewood.
900 white pine shingles.
16,000 feet 4x6 hemlock scantling, used as plank road.
15,800 feet 3-inch hemlock plank, used as plank road.
73,450 bricks, in chimneys, gutters, wells, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
172,440 feet hemlock scantling.
60,540 feet flooring and tongued boards.
222,500 feet rough boards.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.
The iron water-pipe to be sold by the foot, more or less, as it lies buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amounts to
1453 feet 8-inch iron water-pipe.
598 feet 1¼-inch iron water-pipe.
202 feet ¾-inch iron water-pipe.
The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.
The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Cars pass near the Camp every five minutes.
By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Erroneous statements having appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in regard to a transaction between the Rev. James Neill and myself, I feel that it is due to myself and my congregation that I should give a simple statement of the facts in the case.

As Mr. Neill had frequently filled my pulpit during my absence from the city, when about leaving home in the summer of 1864 I called upon him to engage his services for one or two Sabbath mornings. He informed me that his engagements were such that he could preach but once; and having confidence in his judgment, I then asked him to recommend some person for the morning of the next Sabbath. He mentioned the Rev. Mr. McKee, whom I requested him to engage for me, and agreed to give them, as is customary, each $10 for their services. I expected to be absent from my church three Sabbaths, and had invited the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian church, to fill my pulpit the first Sabbath morning, Mr. Neill the second, and Mr. McKee the third, and the same compensation was given to each.

I left home for my summer's tour feeling satisfied that I had made ample *Gospel* provision for my congregation during my absence. Judge, then, of my surprise and indignation when within a week from the time Mr. Neil preached in my church I received the printed sermon. A sermon filled with sentiments which he knew to be wholly adverse to all my opinions, and which he must have known were calculated to strengthen and spread a feeling of dissatisfaction which then existed in my church in regard to the view which I took on the subject of the unholy war which was then raging in our land. Under any circumstances, Mr. Neill's conduct would have been uncourteous, and certainly, it one may judge from appearances, there would appear to be more than want of courtesy here. A fixed desire and intention, if possible, to injure me and sever my relations with a people for whom I had then lived and labored for nearly forty years. If this were not the design, why such haste in publishing the sermon? and why on the next Sabbath was it gratuitously distributed in the church and on the street by certain disaffected members of the congregation? In this expectation, however, they were disappointed. The church was not broken up, and I was not in the evening time of my life cast off. Those dissatisfied members very sensibly left the church, and left me to the enjoyment of peace and comfort with a united people, and a church now free from debt, with a surplus in the treasury.

On my return from Bedford, where I had been during my absence, I met Mr. Neill on the street while on my way to his office, and then handed him the $20 note, which I was taking to him, with the request that he would retain $10 himself, and hand the other $10 to Mr. McKee. This circumstance I mentioned in a sermon to my own congregation, not expecting it to be made the subject of newspaper discussion. Some of Mr. Neill's friends, however, thought proper to take the matter up, and through the request of a lady, THE TELEGRAPH announced that Mr. Neill had never received *one cent* from me, and THE TELEGRAPH thought fit to say that as this was a question of veracity between Mr. [illegible] and myself, Mr. Neill was entitled to belief. Nothing that the matter ought to be set right Forthwith, I went, accompanied with a gentleman immediately, to Mr. Neil, expecting him without hesitation to establish the truth of my statement, and to explain the discrepancy satisfactorily to all parties. I found, to my surprise, that Mr. Neill's memory had failed him entirely, and at first he could remember not. By pressing the question—on his part, and after [illegible] you the $20?—very closely, he did succeed in recollecting that I had given him some money, but what was the amount, or how he had disposed of it, he could not remember. Strange that a man of Mr. Neill's business habits, and one who, according to THE TELEGRAPH, has accumulated great wealth, should be so reckless about money matters. Poor as his memory may be, one would think that the peculiar circumstances under which the money was given and received would have impressed it upon his mind. However, his acknowledgment of the receipt of "some money" from me establishes my veracity, as the statement in THE TELEGRAPH was that he never received one cent. I then went with my friend to the office of THE TELEGRAPH (taking it for granted that the proprietors and editors of that paper would be glad to correct and apologize for the great error they had made in regard to me, and in the presence of my witness, told them what Mr. Neill had said to me. The editor remarked, after hearing my account, that Mr. Neill had been there that morning, and stated that he had received money from me, but that he had paid it all to Mr. McKee. Determined to sift the matter thoroughly, I went with a friend to Mr. McKee, who promptly acknowledged that he had received the $10 from Mr. Neill for his services in my church. How the other $10 was appropriated was known only to Mr. Neill, and now he cannot remember. As his senior, I would recommend to him the cultivation of his memory, and to avoid in future committing his business affairs to the keeping of his lady friends; by so doing he may save much trouble. The editors of THE TELEGRAPH expressed their willingness to correct their error, and perhaps think they have done so in the second article on this subject which appeared in their paper; but their correction was so disguised in matter entirely irrelevant to the subject under discussion that the correction would be hard to find. In reply to that article I would say that I had no knowledge of the publication in reference to this matter which appeared in the *Sunday Mercury*.

In their acknowledgment of my moral worth, these gentlemen have virtually corrected their first statement in regard to my want of veracity. If I am a moral man I must be a truthful man, and thus they close the discussion on this point. I thank them for their good opinion, and agree with them entirely. I cannot, however, coincide with them on the view which they take of me politically. They accuse me of inconsistency, but I am to-day what I have always been, an uncompromising States Rights Constitutional Union man. I was born a Democrat, have lived a Democrat, and hope to die a Democrat. My views are the same now that they were when I preached the sermon from which THE TELEGRAPH quotes. I am still opposed to the party and the men who years ago commenced the strife which has destroyed our country. Such men as Greeley, who declared the American flag to be a flaunting lie; and Garrison, who declared our Constitution to be a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and Beecher, who said he would rather give to men Sharpe's rifles than mother's Bibles; and Banks, who said "Let the Union slide." I am opposed to those Congressional tinkers who have well-nigh patched the life out of our glorious old Constitution. I am a believer in coin as currency, and have always believed this to be a *white* man's government, and I will do all in my power to keep it so, at the same time excluding all politics from my pulpit. I am opposed to all unsavory admixtures and abominate the political hypocrisy which clamors for equality for the negro and at the same time excludes him from the social circles.

I am opposed to war as unchristian, and I think that the wickedness which floods our land, and the demoralization which every one admits to be consequent upon war, is sufficient reason that every minister and every Christian should oppose it. I am anxious to see every State restored to her original position, and I should be glad to find every true citizen of the country sustaining the President in his reconstruction policy. If these views constitute me politically a bad man, then I bow to the decision of THE TELEGRAPH. To the ministerial advocates of the war I would say, Did God approve of David as a man of war? Why, then, did God prohibit him from building the Temple? "But God said unto me, thou shalt not build a house for my name, because thou hast been a man of war and shed much blood." If this disqualified David from building a material temple can war-loving, bloodthirsty men expect to find favor in building God's spiritual temple? JOHN CHAMBERS

THE COST OF WAR.

What the European Powers have Paid in Blood and Treasure since the Close of the First Napoleon's Military Career.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—

At the present moment, when Europe is on the point of engaging in a gigantic conflict, of which no one can pretend to foresee the end or the consequences, it may not be uninteresting to glance over the carefully prepared statistics of battlefield mortality, since the close of the first Napoleon's military career.

European wars, from 1815 to 1864, carried on in Europe itself, or through the direct participation of European nations, have cost the lives of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans and 614,000 their foreign adversaries. This gives an average of 43,800 lives per annum, and the above figures are exclusive of deaths in the civil ranks of society, occasioned by epidemics growing out of the war.

The most sanguinary conflicts during this period of fifty years were the following:—

The Crimean campaign (1853 to 1856), which cost the lives of 511,000 men, thus divided:—

Russians	256,000
French	107,000
English	45,000
Turks	98,000
Italians	2 600

The wars of Russia in the Caucasus (1829 to 1860) absorbed 330,000 lives.

The Indian insurrection (1857 to 1859), 196,000.

The war between Russia and Turkey (1828 to 1829), 193,000.

The Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000.

The Spanish civil wars (1833 to 1840), 172,000.

The emancipation of the Greeks (1821 to 1829), 146,000.

The French campaigns in Africa (1830 to 1859), 149,000.

The Hungarian insurrection of 1849, 142,000.

The Italian war, inclusive of the Roman campaign and Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily and Naples, 129,874, divided as follows:—

Austrians	59,000
French	39,220
Italians	23 610
Neapolitans	14,010
Soldiers of the Pope	2,370

The total losses of Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 5,530,000 men, being an average of 240,000 per year.

To go still further back, the Seven Years' War, from 1756 to 1763, cost the lives of 642,000 men, or an average of 91,700, estimated at a still higher figure by Frederick the Great, in his "History of my Times," as follows:—

Prussians	180,000
Citizens massacred by the Russians	33,000
Allies of Prussia	100,000
Austrians	140,000
Russians	120,000
French	200 000
Swedes	25,000
Total	886,000

It is difficult to fix the amount of money which the wars of Europe have cost since 1815. Two examples will suffice. The Crimean war cost:—

Russia	2,328 000,000 francs.
France	1,348 000,000 francs.
England	1 320,000 000 francs.
Turkey	1,000,000 000 francs.
Armaments of Austria	470,000,000 francs.
Total 2½ years,	6 526,000,000 francs.

The Italian campaign of 1859, in two months and a half, cost the powers engaged 1,585,000,000 francs.

The above tables of mortality, which fix 2,782,000 as the number of soldiers fallen since 1815, are exclusive of the Chinese war, the Spanish campaign in Morocco, the European revolutions of 1848, the late war between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, and, of course, the recent American Rebellion.

What will be the sacrifice of human life and the expenditure of treasure during the struggle now on the point of breaking out? Many thousands of millions have been swallowed up in armaments before a single shot has been fired; and some idea of what it costs to victual an army alone may be formed from the following statement relative to ten days' rations of the seven Prussian *corps d'armee* now ready to enter the field. The provisions consumed in the period named amount to 36,324 quintals of bread, 4082 quintals of biscuit, 5838 quintals of rice, 1460 do. of salt, 973 do. of coffee, 2316 head of cattle, yielding 4575 quintals of beef, etc. The cavalry consume in ten days 97,664 quintals of oats, 26,290 of hay, and 30,672 of straw. The consumption of meat of one Prussian *corps d'armee* amounts, in five days, to 96 head of cattle and 278 hogs.

The annual cost of European soldiers to the different national treasuries is estimated as follows, commencing with the cheapest:—Turkish, 268 francs, or a trifle over $53; Russian, 331 francs, or $66; Austrian, 426 francs, or $89; Prussian, 775 francs, or $155; Italian, 800 francs, or $160; French, 900 francs, or $180; and, finally, the English soldier, who annually costs his Government 2000 francs, which is the full pay of a French lieutenant.

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

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Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

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PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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WINDOW SHADES.

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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

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PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard.

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

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Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.

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Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

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GREATLY BELOW COST PRICES.

2500 yards Paris Grenadines, reduced to		31c.
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Paris Tarleta de Soies, for suits	do.	50c.
500 yards double width Plaid Poplins,	do.	50c.
50c. Plaid Poil de Chevres	do.	28c.
Best Pacific Chalii Delaines,	do.	20c.

Dress Goods of every variety at reduced prices.

White Nainsook, Cambrics and Jaconets, 35c. to $1.

Large Plaid Nainsooks and Swisses, for dresses.

Large and small Plaid White Organdies.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, for waists.

Good quality White Piques, at 65 to 75c.

Rich style printed Piques, at $1 to $1 25.

Choice styles Printed Cambrics, at 50, 56, 62c.

Choice style French Chintzes, at 50, 56, and 62c.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS OF THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES, at 25, 31, 37½, 40c.

Handsome styles Seaside Shawls.

Shetland Shawls, white Barege Shawls.

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Grenadine Shawls, $1 50 to $5.

600 yards double width all wool Cloths.

Handsome Mixtures for Ladies' Sacques, reduced from $4 to $2—lower than the same goods were ever sold before there was any premium on gold.

Our prices will all be found very low, as we must close out our stock before the middle of August, preparatory to altering our store.

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George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 1827 Walnut street.
Joseph Stevens, No. 533 Owen street.
John Ellison, Franklin and Poplar streets.
George Landell, Esq., No. 1705 Green street.
Samuel W. Jacobs, Esq., Arch st. above Sixth.
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Hon DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at-Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
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Dr. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
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JOHN M. BUIST, No 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH W. FORSYTH, No. 1004 Arch street.
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